137756

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,607—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6908
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5494	MACEDONIA	10513
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6908
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,655	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,650	Etienne	30th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	6,376	Schmitz	11th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Madrid	4899	*Knant	7th Sep.	19th Sep	3rd Oct.	7th Oct.
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	16th "	28th "	12th "	17th "
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	30th "	13th Oct.	25th "	30th "
B	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	16th Oct.	28rd "	6th Nov.	13th Nov

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Oct. 9 a.m, P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	10 Oct. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	5 Oct. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	6 Oct. on arrival E. mail (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA,' 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

3rd October, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,698	5th Oct, 1905
GISELA	G. Damianovich	5,260	20th Oct, "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. "
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6,095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 495, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

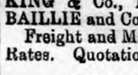
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPO	L. Solch	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages. Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Saloon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains,	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct, 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	609	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 325. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov, 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Hornby Road, No. 59.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.

A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

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CALCUTTA.

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RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES.

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,

CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45

30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.

CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

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To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS !

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,

Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT. BOMBAY.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST

Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a den and for them at home and abroad unparalelled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY

GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD LONDON, E. C.

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HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY 3.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4TH,

THE CELEBRATED

GARDNER-BROWN VARIETY COMPANY.

GENUINE ENGLISH VARIETY ARTISTES ! !

ALL STAR TURNS ! !

Amongst other attractions, the following star artistes will appear :—Lottie Walton, Ballad and Descriptive Vocalists; Geo. Gulliver, the celebrated Ventriloquist and Polyphonic Entertainer; Annie Russell, Character Comedienne; Leo Montague, Quaint Comedian and Dancer: Sisters Romaine, Duettistes and Speciality Dancers; The Hilarity Sketch Party; Illustrated Songs, sung by Madame Gardner-Brown, and beautifully depicted by the Bioscope; the Gardner-Brown Bioscope, with the latest and most perfect animated pictures ever exhibited in India, etc., etc.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

A bright and refined entertainment.

Not a single dull moment during these performances.

Prices :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers in uniform half price to Rs. 2 and 1 seat.

Booking office at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Now OPEN : Book Early.

D. GARDNER-BROWN :—Proprietor.
L. MONTAGUE :—Stage Manager.
BRADLEY BEDFORD :—Business Manager.
A. MOROSINI :—Musical Director.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 1 Bampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1905, at 4-30 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1905.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha as a Director in place of the late Mr. Shaamrav Vithal.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 4th October, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

JUST UNPACKED
FRESH STOCK OF
"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND
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N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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LOST—On SATURDAY, betwsen Marine Lines and Meadow Street a small pearl BROOCH shaped like a shell. A reward will be given if returned to Mrs. G. GEARY, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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THE PATENT and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one ! Come all ! ! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. F. Wolff and Sohn Co.'s presentation case of three assorted Scent bottles of an original price of Rs. 3 for Rs. 1-4 during Patent Holidays only. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. If these are not approved uncorked open bottles will be received back by Manockjee Patel's 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandford, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Old Sonapore Lane, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OAK LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Haji Adam Sidick, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Oak Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Oak Lane on the south side thereof, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards, be the same, little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 75, new No. 4811, old survey No. 1471, new survey No. 9170, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1231 Street No. 13-15 and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On or towards the east and south by the property of Khurshedji Rustomji Cama, on or towards the west by the property of Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla and on or towards the north by the Oak Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 SHARES of the Bhownugger City Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Brokers' Hall, Share Bazar, Fort, by order of Bai Chuni alias Babu, widow of Gokalbhai Daolatram, deceased, and on account and at the risk of Nanchand Baichand,

23 shares of the Bhawnugger City Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, 471-490.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES AT SANT CRUZ, NEAR BANDORA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 8th Inst. sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 p.m., by order of the concerned, the following vacant piece of land, near the railway station.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments and premises, situate and being in or near the village of Danda, near Bandora, taluka Salsette, in the Thana Zilla, containing by admeasurement four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, being part and parcel of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under survey No. 298, and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On or towards the east by a public road leading to Gorebunder, on the west by property, belonging to the late Dorabji Hoshungjee Gazdar, on the south by the property of David Solomon, and on the north by the property of Mrs. Anthony Baller.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOWERED, FANCY AND PLAIN VELVETS, AND EMBROIDERED WOOLLEN AND HUNGARIAN SEWN AND UNSEWN CAPS, TASSELS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Abdulkadur and Co., Noorbhai of the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Mr. Muhomedally Rajbhoy—

Pieces of Fancy flowered embroidered velvets from 5 to 25 yards and Embroidered Woollen and Hungarian sewn and unsewn Caps, Tassels, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLI.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by public auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1905, at 4-30 p. m. by order of Sojpal Kaya Dharsey Lila and Teju Kaya, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Atmaram Jugonnath, Keroba Atmaram and Ravjee Atmaram, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of November, 1889, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground of Hutkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas with the dwelling house standing thereon situate and being at Worli Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 455 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G No. 1294 (2) and Street No. 293 A and is counted as follows :—That is to say on the east by the property of Govind Laxman, on the west by the public road, on the north by public gorvan and on the south by the property of Ramchander Jugonnath, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Atmaram Jugonnath and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao and Minocheher, Solicitors for the mortgagees at their Office No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

High Court O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 772 of 1904.

Sooleman Haji Sidick ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomed Haji Sidick and others ..... Defendants.

The undersigned will, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1905, sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon under the directions of the Special Commissioners Messrs. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Vakil and Rustomji F. Mulla appointed by the Consent Decree and Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of July, 1905. the undermentioned property :

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing therein, situate and being on the west side of Old Nagpada Lane (otherwise called Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan's Street), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty and four-ninth square yards, being nineteen feet and three inches in breadth and sixty-one feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On or towards the east by the said Old Nagpada Lane or Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the west by the vacant land of Jiyakore, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage used in common and beyond that the property of Moolon Tooley and on or towards the south by the property of Bhima Shroff and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3145 (2) and Street No. 536 and 535.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned or at the Office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors.

SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND TOOLS OF THE RIPON ROAD, METAL STAMPING WORKS AND BRASS FOUNDERY.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at No. 21A, Ripon Road, Byculla, near the Parsee Statue.

The whole of the machinery and tools of the above factory, consisting of one 16 h. p. oil engine, drawing presses, lathes, cutting machines, rolling machines, iron foundery boxes and tools for brass foundery-smithy and other tools, brass and wooden patterns office furniture, etc.

The whole will be put up in one or more lots as a going concern. It is a good going factory, the best equipped of its kind in India for turning out hollowware (household utensils) out of brass German silver and alluminium sheets, and is a good established business. The owner is selling only because he is not latterly keeping good health.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt from and offers received by Messrs K Desai & Co at No 21 Ripon Road Byculla before 12 o'clock noon any day before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th October, 1905.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

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AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th October, 1905.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES Books, Silver and Gold Ornaments, Metal Watches, Piece Goods, Paten; Medicines, 1 Tin of Ghee, &c., &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1905, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of Book Packets and Parcels remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the Prescribed times, consisting of Books, Patent Medicine defaced Stamps, Samples of Sorts, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of Gold and Silver Ornaments, Metal Watches, old Clothes, Utensils, 1 Tin of Ghee, &c.

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Bombay, 4th October, 1905.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittegong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. CAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

GINNING FACTORY FOR SALE.

AT BEAWAR, Rajpootana, Property of the late S. W. Anderson The ALBION GINNING FACTORY of 20 Platts double gins in thorough working order. Boiler and engines by Marshall and Sons, Opener by Platt Bros. The factory is well built with offices and outhouses and was only completed last year. Stands in a compound measuring about 12 bigahs on 999 years lease.

For further particulars apply to

ANDERSON & Co.
Karachi.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S, A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

HAVE you ever TRIED us ? NO.
Well call over at once

A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."

(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."

(Sd.) D. D. A.,

ACORIDINE,

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,

CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia

OF the worst type known

RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,

IF you are a victim to this direful complaint

DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now

ITS effects will surprise you; there is

NOTHING to equal it

EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain R H Coope, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain O M Milberg, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain C P Seddon, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar, coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3220 tons, Captain F Beper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 11th September with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Afghan, 1429 tons, Captain W E Denter, arrived in harbour to-day from Mauritius, 17th September with a cargo of sugar and 51 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1961 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c with a general cargo 2 cabin and 13 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 912 tons, Captain H Kemp, arrived in harbour to-day from Busreh 20th September, with a general cargo, 22 cases opium, 149 horses and 40 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1713 tons, Captain R Mohe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dares Salam 22nd September, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Arcadia 3513 tons, Captain A G Cubitt, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo: Mr T W Cuffe, Mr E Fadlum, Mr C O D Hamoty, Mr D D Thornley and Major Ricketts. For Singapore—Mr Walter C Mabert, Mr A Pestonjee Mr D Bharucha and Mr and Mrs C F Ghaswalla. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs G Franks, and Miss Morrison For Sydney—Miss E M H Grisen, Major Ashworth, Mr and Mrs J H Jones, and Mrs J Harris. For Adelaide—Mr S J Murphy and infant and Miss McLeod. For Shanghai—Mr H E Stanton,

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Naseri s	Kemp	Busreh, Sept 20
	Afghan s	Denter	Mauritius, Sept 17
	Dumbea s	Bayer	Sydney, Sept 11
	Kaiser s	Mohe	Dares Salam, Sept 22
	Nerbudda s	Manley	Zanzibar, Sept 12

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Courtfield s	Martin	Kobe
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Shanghai, &c
	Kola s	Seddon	Karachi, &c
	Dagfred s	Millberg	Bangkok

The steamer Queda, Captain Coope, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta,

The steamer Lalpoora entered for loading for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B I S N Co's steamer Geoconda, left London on the evening of the 30th Sept.

The B I S N Co's steamer Antiana, left Suez on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Umia, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Victoria, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 2nd Sept.

The City Line S N Co's steamer City of Edinburgh arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 15th Sept arrived at Naples on the 2nd October.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, arrived at the canal on the 29th September and is expected to get through on the 8th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 4 1905.

1 Arms and equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 The following promotion will take effect in "H" Company from this date:—No 6009 B S Bower to be Color Sergeant, vice Cr Sergt Rogers resigned.

3 Members of "E" Company Cyclists will parade with their Cycles at Ambheri Railway Station at 6-0 a. m. on Sunday next, the 8th Instant, for a Route March. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, without side Arms or Bandoliers, Rifles to be carried.

Train leaves Colaba at 5 30 a. m. Bombay Time. Members are requested to pay their own Railway fares which will be refunded.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made members are requested to notify Cr. Sergt. Soundy not later than Thursday evening the 5th Instant whether they will be present.

4 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 2nd October 1905. No 1368 Arms and Ammunition.

Divisional Order No 1006, dated 29th September 1905, is published for information:—

"In accordance with Bombay Government Resolution, General Department, No 5088 of the 15th September 1905, received under Command No 4402-B of the 26th idem, it is notified for guidance of the members of all Volunteer Corps that each member will be held responsible that the Arms and ammunition issued to him are used solely on Corps duties, their use for sporting purposes being strictly prohibited and punishable under the Civil Law."

5 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Company:—No 6018 Cyclist L B Ward.

By Order,

G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	0	15
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown ...	0	0	3
Hospitals ...	0	0	3
Total ...	4	3	81
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,617	925,050	
Same date last year ...	14	9	86

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 2.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 9-16	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	99 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 3/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-2	= + 1-2
2 months hence	28	= + 1-2
Spot in New York	61 5/8	= + 1 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20'43 1-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4'85 1/4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 3/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day markes loans	2 7-8 per cent	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Madras, Rs. 4,30,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 7 1-2 Oct. sellers quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers £80
Yellow metal 67-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 5 1-2 value

WHEAT—

Afloat for U K 1,1'0,000

LINSEED—

Linseed Sold 37 1-4 O-N sellers ea ier

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Aston Hall

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·64 — 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 14,000. Futures closed easier.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan.
5'50 —10	5'51 —10	5'53 —9
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5'61 —9	5'63 —9	5'65 —9
Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5'67 —8	5'69 —9	5'69 —9

Receipts at U S Ports ... 57,000
Do last year ... ...
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. do Continent ... 41,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'65 — 10
Futures, month of Dec	10'53 — 5
Do do, March	10'74 — 4

a Declined owing to weak cables and partially tended to advance owing to bullish firmers figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7-16
Futures, month of Jan	10'57 + 4
Do. do. April	10'81 + 2
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 2nd Oct. 1905:—

Cotton	288 bales.
Wheat	18,174 cwts.
Linseed	1,925 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,019 do
Gingellyseed	464 do
Poppyseed	47 do
Groundnuts	557 do
Castorseed	3,554 do
Rice	101.694 do
Myrabolams	80 do
Cottonseed	2,836 do
Mowraseed	2,338 do
Gram	1,954 do
Jowar	21,095 do
Bajree	11 do

BOMBAY, OCT. 3.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32 at 1-16d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D/A.		1s. 4 9-32
Do. 6 do.	do.	1s. 4 13-32
French Francs 3 do.	do.	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		141 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.		195 1-2
Japan 30 do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'15
1st Settlement 1st November	98'15

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS,

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready sellers	6	5	0
Forward December suttah	6	13	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	0
Do Forward	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat. Ready	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	6	14	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	28	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady, sellers scarce.

Howree Khandeish	38	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	36	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4	11	0
Do Pissy	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales ... 8,000 bales
Imports ... 33,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec,	Dec.-Jan,
5·52 +2	5·56 +2	5·60 +2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·63 +2	5·65 +2	5·67 +2
April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·69 +2	5·70 +2	5·71 +2

COTTON.—The market here is dull and declining, in anticipation of the Bureau report to be issued to-day. Quotations are again lower, and the purchases reported are chiefly against previous sales.

The "Sutta" bazaar closes as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good, January ... Rs. 181
Broach M.-G. Good March ... " 231

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowningger	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 3/8
Bar Silver	28 1-2

DEATH OF CANON NICHOLL.

WE regret to announce the death of Canon Nicholl at the great age of ninety-six. John Richard Nicholl, who has been rector of Streatham—to which he was appointed by the Duke of Bedford—since 1842, was a contemporary and friend at Eton of Mr. Gladstone, Bishop Harold Browne, Lord Blechford, and Canon Carter, with whom he was in the Sixth Form. He graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1831, and was admitted to Holy Orders by Bishop Blomfield, who was very partial to him. When he became rector of Streatham, the population was 8,000; it is now nearly 60 000. The mother-church, one of the ugliest in Christendom, with a single chapel-of-ease, was the only place of worship connected with the Establishment. Now a noble chancel has been added to the parish church, which has been thoroughly well arranged; the churchyard is most beautifully kept; there are handsome schools, educating 600 children; seventeen district churches and forty clergy. Mr. Nicholl raised during his incumbency more than £100,000 for church building and immense sums for other purposes. His congregation always maintained a curate for the poor church of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, the Dean of St. Paul's former parish. With the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell and Father Lowther, Mr. Nicholl was one of the first to establish a Home of Rest for town children in the country. Mr. Nicholl was a great friend of the late Bishop Wilberforce, and it was at his house that, opening his letters one Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, the Bishop found a command to preach at Osborne the next morning, and travelled down in a luggage train during the night. Mr. Nicholl was the very "beau ideal" of a rector—genial, courteous, kindly, practical, and devout—and he was idolised by Streatham folk, generations of whom he had baptised, married, and buried. He was a man of noble presence and wonderful energy, and it has always been a wonder to his friends that he received no official recognition of his labours.

Canon Nicholl confided to the world some few years since some of the habits which had conduced to his exceptional longevity. For one thing, he had never been given to late hours, and was always an early riser; he had fixed hours for meals and recreation; had lived on plain food; had taken regular exercise; and had generally had five or six weeks' holiday in the year. Add to this the fact that he had had a comfortable settled income and had come of a long-lived stock, and the good old age which he attained may be considered to have been very fairly accounted for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—September 25, at Dibrugarh, the wife of E C Stuart Baker, of a daughter.

BRUCE—September 25, at Doonga Gully, the wife of Captain Malcolm Bruce, of a son.

DIXEY—September 24, at Quetta, Baluchistan, to Rev. and Mrs A Duncan Dixey, C M S, a daughter.

FOUR GOOD WHISKIES.

	Per Bottle. Rs.	As.	Per Dozen. Rs.	As
Great Scott Whiskey	2	4	26	8
Greater do.	2	8	29	8
Greatest do.	2	12	31	8
Balfour Blend do.	2	0	22	8

THESE ARE PURE

HIGHLAND WHISKIES

CAREFULLY SELECTED

and

WELL MATURED.

They are delicate in flavour and pleasing to taste.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m, Sun sets, 5h 40m. High water, 3-3m., 3-8a. Low water, 9-0m, 9-5a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, 1 Rampart Row, 2-30 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Novelty Theatre, Gardner-Brown Variety Company.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Yesterday morning a Hindu girl, named Kalamanti, aged about three years, after purchasing some parched grain from a shop on the Jackeria Bander Road, ran across the road to get home, and in doing so, ran into a pair of bullocks which were being driven to a cart. She was knocked down and before the cart driver, No. 2386, could pull up, one of the wheels crushed the girl's head and she died soon after.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Mr P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held at Chinchpoogly an inquest, yesterday morning, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Laxmibai, aged twenty-two, wife of Shahhaji Ramji, a mill hand living at Powvalla's Chawl at Chinchpoogli Cross Lane. Evidence showed that the deceased's state of mind was unsound owing to continuous illness for the last three months. On more than one occasion she had left her house and used to wander aimlessly for days together. On Monday evening she was missed from home and on subsequent enquiries her body was seen floating in a well near her house. A verdict of committing suicide by drowning herself in a well while of unsound mind was returned.

DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday before Mr. Karsandas, Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Wheatley charged Ezikel Joseph, a young Jew with attempting to commit robbery. It appeared that when Issac Suktel was passing along the Oomercarry Road on Monday afternoon, the accused approached him and demanded money of him. He gave threats to the complainant to stab him with a peaknife, which he held in his hand, in case he refused to pay him all the money he had on him. The complainant raised an alarm and subsequently the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, denying any knowledge of the incident. He admitted six previous convictions. His Worship, in disposing of the case, convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which period, three months are to be devoted to solitary confinement.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Yesterday marked the second day of the St. Mary's College annual athletic sports, and a very interesting programme of eighteen different events was gone through, the prominent amongst them being the Cricket Drill by juniors, Indian Club and Boxing Drills and Band Boys' Race. The number of spectators to witness yesterday's sports was as great as that of the previous evening. After the sports closed, later in the evening, at about 8 p. m., the College Band of past and present students went through an attractive and well arranged musical programme, there being held about half-a-dozen athletic tableaux on ladders and chairs The compound was gaily illuminated with coloured buttries and in the strong limelight the tableaux were very impressive, Entrance was allowed on the College ground at Mazagon, on payment of a fee of four annae the realizations being devoted to the Italian Earthquake Fund.

A PROSECUTION UNDER BOMBAY BOILER'S ACT.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr J. W. S. Dracup acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J.W. Davison, Senior Superintendent of Boilers prosecuted Ranchandr Dadajt, Building Contractor of the new Post Office, under section 6, sub-section D, Act 2 of 1891 of the Bombay Boiler Act for employing at his works a man who was not a qualified third-class mechanical engineer. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge saying he had employed one B. Hoosainkhan, who had shown him some papers purporting to be a third-class engineer's certificate. He could not read English and believed what Hoosainkhan told him to be true and gave him an appointment as a third-class engineer to look after a small portable engine. Mr. Davison said that when he inspected the papers he found that B. Hoosainkhan was not really a qualified engineer and from enquiries, a declaration from the Collector of Karachi showed that the statement made before the Collector of Bombay to the effect that B. Hoosainkhan had qualified himself as a third-class engineer at Karachi was false. His Worship, in disposing the case, remarked that the accused was imposed upon by B. Hoosainkhan, who misled him into the belief that he was a qualified engineer and thereby induced him to employ him. Under these circumstances, his Worship thought, the ends of the justice would be satisfactorily met by his sentencing the accused to pay a nominal fine of Rs. 5. His Worship suggested that a prosecution could be instituted against B. Hoosainkhan for cheating. Mr. Davison said he would draw the attention of the Collector of Bombay to this and make further enquiries.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 28, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FINANCING OF COTTON DEALINGS.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Raja Goculdas Khusalchand and two others, of Jubbulpore, trading in Bombay under the name of Siwram Khusalchand, against the Bank of Bombay and one Lukhmidas Narronjee, and his alleged partner Dewsy Canjee, in which the plaintiffs prayed that their rights may be ascertained and declared; that the defendants may be ordered to deliver to them 456 bales of cotton, and to pay to the them the value of 259 bales at Rs. 90 per bale; that the defendants may be restrained from parting with the 456 bales and from dealing therewith in any way, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar, Mr Strangman, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs Thakurdas and Co, appeared for the third defendant Dawsey Canjee. The first defendant, the Bank of Bambay, had been dismissed from the suit, having paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 31,000 at the rate of eleven annas in the rupee for the 456 bales found in their possession. The second, defendant, who had been convicted at the Bombay Criminal Sessions was now in jail; and the plaintiffs proceeded now against the third defendant, who was said to be a partner of the second; and claimed to recover the remaining 259 bales or their value from him.

The plaintiffs said they carried on business in Bombay as merchants, commission agents, shroffs, and bankers. The second defendant till recently carried on the business of a Muccadum and also dealt in cotton on his own account. In January 1903 the second defendant asked the plaintiffs to finance him in respect of certain cotton which he wished to purchase in the name of Damodar Jewraj and to open an account in his name. Plaintiffs agreed to do so, and paid for a large number of bales of cotton purchased from various people. The bales so purchased were delivered by the vendors at the request of the plaintiffs to the second defendant at his "jaitha" as muccadum for the plaintiff and the second defendant issued muccadums, receipts for the same, which were handed by the vendors to the plaintiffs. The latter paid in full to the vendors for the cotton bales so purchased. The second defendant passed documents to the plaintiffs, acknowledging that he held the bales as their muccadum; and the plaintiffs till recently believed that he had the bales in his custody. Subsequently plaintiffs discovered that he had purported to pledge the bales to the first defendant, the Bank of Bombay; and that out of 715 bales, belonging to the plaintiffs 456 were in godowns of which the first defendant claimed to be the lessors. The remaining 259 bales out of the 715 bales also came into the same godowns. Plaintiffs said that the second defendant was not in possession of the goods, but only had their custody for the plaintiffs, and that the Bank obtained no interest in the goods under the alleged pledge.

The third defendant, in his written statement, admitted that there was a business carried on in Bombay under the name of Shewram Khusalchand, but said he was not aware of the nature of the business or the owners or partners thereof. The second defendant did carry on business as stated in the plaint. As to other allegations made in the plaint, this defendant said he had no knowledge as to their correctness or otherwise. He never carried on business in partnership with the second defendant in muccadum business or any other business; and denied that he was responsible in any way to the plaintiffs. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs as against him.

The hearing of the details of the case was proceeded with.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PREPARATION FOR THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th September.

Read letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated 20th September, saying it is proposed that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should receive the Municipal Corporation's address from a dais to be erected on the plot of land in front of the Yacht Club Chambers, and that it will greatly facilitate the arrangement if the carriage shed at Apollo Bunder in the centre of the open ground could be removed, and expressing the hope that the Trustees will be able to meet Government in the matter, and adding that if the Trustees so desire, arrangements will be made to replace the shed.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, dated 22nd September enquiring whether the plot of ground belonging to the Port Trust, situated in front of the Yacht Club Chambers, can be placed at the disposal of his Department for arrangements in connection with the Royal visit.

Submitted report by the Deputy Engineer dated 16th September estimating the cost of removing the shed and stacking the materials at the stores at Rs. 495.

Resolution.—The shed should be removed and the materials stored pending a decision as to whether the shed should be re-erected on the present or another site. The area known as the Refreshment Room plot should be placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for the purposes of the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on landing.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd Sept 1905.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Sept 1905.	For week ending 23rd Sept 1904.	Total from 1st April to 23rd Sept 1904.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	22	474	23	537
Do. ,, out of ,,	13	573	14	541
Do. transported	13	403	20	448
Do. attended to	1	23	..	25
Do. warped	2	29	..	9

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 3rd.

Local rain has fallen in Assam, the southern half of the Deccan, and the interior of South India.

Some showers have fallen in Bengal, Orissa and on the West Coast. The chief amounts are Bangalore 3 inches, Silchar 2 1-2 inches, Cherrapoonjee, Ballary and Kodaikanal 1 1-2 inches, Bogra and Cuddapah 1 inch and Ratnagiri half an inch. In relation to Burma to-day's information is incomplete. The monsoon has strengthened in South India, the skies there being heavily overcast. In the East of the Central Provinces the monsoon conditions are decidedly less marked. In the South of Bengal cloud has diminished. Local rain is probable in the interior of South India, while some rain is likely in Assam, Bengal and South of the Deccan and possible on the West and East Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole area. It is in excess of normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—An excess of from 5° to 8° in the day temperature is noticeable over the Deccan and at Bangalore, Cuddapah, Indore and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and also at Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Jaipur

Rain.—Ten stations report rain to-day, the heaviest falls being 3·03" at Bangalore, 1·40" at Bellary and 1·19" at Cuddapah.

Weather.—An extremely small area of low pressure exists on and off the south Malabar Coast and weather there is slightly unsettled. Rain in local showers is to be expected in Ceylon, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BAKU BURNINGS.

SOME time must necessarily elapse before we can get a definite notion of the pecuniary damage caused by the Tartar and Armenian madmen; but we know enough from the details before us to enable us to realise both that the losses will run into many millions sterling and that Russia's output of oil will be very considerably decreased for a long while to come. Russia's loss and our own go a much smaller extent, will, however be America's gain; and there is a certain grim irony in the announcement of a contemporary that the disasters at Baku have already decided the Standard Oil Company "to increase their weekly export from 100,000,000 gallons to 140 000 000 gallons." It is interesting to know that in a recent year England imported from Russia and the United States 33 038780 gallons of solar oil, 36 030,000 gallons of lubricating oil, and 212,540,740 gallons of kerosene (including 2 per cent. from Roumania and 1 1-4 per cent. from Sumatra).

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD MINTO'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

REFERING to the selection of Colonel Dunlop-Smith, as Private Secretary to the Viceroy Designate, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—In his choice of Colonel Dunlop-Smith as Private Secretary India may read Lord Minto's message to her of active sympathy tempered with wise forbearance. The selection will be welcomed all over the country, specially over the Punjab and Rajputana, more or less in the grip of famine. No officer we know of has such intimate knowledge of famine administration as Colonel Dunlop-Smith. But famine or no famine, Lord Minto's semi-official adviser and keeper of conscience will prove equally helpful to him in the political, revenue and military departments, each of which he has served with acknowledged benefit to the country. It is next to impossible, in these days, to have an ideal Private Secretary like Walter Lawrence, as it is impossible to have a succession of Curzons, but the fact is worth mentioning that Colonel Dunlop-Smith worked as Private Secretary in the early eighties to one of the most righteous of Anglo-Indian rulers, and that, like Sir Charles Aitchison, he is still remembered gratefully by the princes and peoples of the Punjab.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The "Rast Goftar" commends for imitations the example of Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, the founder of the Hindu Orphanage in Bombay:—The report, lately published, of the annual working of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage bears witness to the noble work which this Institution is quietly endering for the good of helpless and destitute orphans of the Hindu community. Indeed few forms of charity are more preserving of the support of benevolent people than that which aims at a diffusion of education and enlightenment; and when such charities are directed towards the spread of education of classes that are life-long debarred from enjoying its blessings they become doubly welcome. It is to be deplored that the Hindu community, which finds money enough for worthless charitable objects, has failed hitherto, to realize the necessity of establishing the much-needed orphanages for the support and maintenance of the waifs and strays of their community whom fate has deprived of parental support in their early childhood. In a thickly populated city like Bombay, which attracts, every year, some thousands of needy and indigent paupers from the surrounding districts maintained absolutely on charitable support from its benevolent citizens, a single isolated orphanage cannot adequately meet the want which even a dozen institutions would fail to supply. Under the circumstances, the founder of the Lady Northcote Orphanage Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljl has set a very ennobling example in charity which we wish to see very largely followed by the wealthy millionaires of his community.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

The "Indian Spectator," referring to H. H. the Aga Khan's views on the military defence of this country, says:—As a rule, natives of India do not venture to expound any views on the military defence of their country: it is a subject for the specialist and no Indian is allowed to be a specialist in that line. If any Indian makes bold to discourse on matters military, experts listen to him with an ill-concealed smile. His Highness the Aga Khan is an exception to the rule. Belonging to a community which is credited with special aptitudes for rule, and with a sense of responsibility for Government denied to the more quick-witted classes, the Aga Khan would have been taken more seriously than Mr. Anantacharlu or Mr. Gokhale, even if he had not in other ways established his claims to be heard. His Highness, however, is known to have made a special study of the subject on which he writes a very able article in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century." There is little difference between Lord Curzon's picture of India as a fort with a moat outside the rampart, which no one shall be allowed to approach, and the Aga Khan's picture of it as separated by a buffer from Russian dominions in Asia. Indeed as applied to Afghanistan, the "buffer" theory is by no means a new one. The extension of our frontier further west to Kweit and Aden in the north so as to embrace Tibet, and in the east to confines not yet made clear to the public, may be supposed to be the result of a Curzonic sweep of imagination. This larger view of the problem of the defence of India has been adopted by His Majesty's Government and the value of the Aga Khan's article consists in this that it is the independent testimony of a leading citizen of Asiatic ways of looking at things, who has read deeply, travelled far and wide and pondered in the light of all the experience which he has gained. His Highness can not contemplate without dismay the consequences of Russia creeping close to our ramparts.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Praja Bandhu" observes:—We are glad to learn that our distinguished countryman Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt will be the President of the Industrial Conference—another adjunct of the Congress that will meet for the first time at Benares on 27th December next. As is well-known Mr. Dutt has paid a good deal of attention to the economic problems of this country, and hence it goes without saying that no better man than he could have been chosen to preside over the deliberations of the conference. We can confidently anticipate a remarkably able address from Mr. Dutt as President of the conference, which coming as it will from a no mean authority on economic problems like him will receive the attention it deserves throughout the country. While congratulating the organizers of the conference on their having selected Mr. Dutt as it President we hope the conference will be as successful as its precursor for which there is every probability, since it meets under quite happy auspices.

MEETING OF MILL-HANDS AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

Noticing the memorial adopted at the meeting of mill-hands at Chinchpoogly the other day, the "Indian Spectator observes:—The memorial adopted at the meeting of mill-hands at Chinchpoogly on Saturday last is even a more important step than the resolution passed by the Millowners Association in the direction of inducing the Legislature to regulate the hours of adult male labour in the mills of Bombay. Employers and employed are now agreed—at least the vast majority of them are—that the limitation of working time to 12 hours is desirable and feasible, and practically there is no objection to it, except that it has been suggested elsewhere that Japan, which competes with India, should also be induced to undertake legislation similar to that adopted here. The energetic Secretary of the Mahratta Aikechchtu Sabha and other organisers of the meeting, which is said to have been attended by nearly 8,000 operatives, are to be congratulated on the quickness with which they have utilised the opportunity of trying to arrest the growth of a practice which must necessarily spread unless the legislature steps into and puts an end to it.

The "Gujarati" discourses:—There is a feeling in many quarters that if the mill-owners could be induced to restrict the hours of labour for male operatives above the age of fourteen, it would be unwise to invoke the aid of the legislature. If needless legislation were resorted to, it would not be found difficult to defeat its object in a variety of ways. The legislation ought, if possible to command the sympathy of the mill-owners. If the legislature makes up its mind to intervene, we may take it that the existing Factory Act might undergo other alterations also. All this would be the direct result of obstinacy on the part of men who ought to act in concert by arriving at a compromise amongst themselves in consultation with those who best understand the real wants and wishes of mill-hands. The representation adopted at last Sunday's gathering of mill-operatives is not exactly what such a document ought to be, based upon facts and figures regarding the existing condition of mill labour. It does not state why the

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1905.

FROM CHENGTU TO TIBET.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper gives a description of the journey made last year from Chengtu to the eastern frontier of Tibet by Mr. Alexander Hosie, H. B. M. Consul-General at Chengtu. He started on the 28th of July, 1904, and reached the frontier on the 16th of September. As he went up to the boundary stone, there seemed to be "a fixed determination on the part of the troops to resist any attempt on my part," he says "to cross into Tibet" and then he proceeds to describe the boundary stone, standing there firm, weather-beaten and ordinary enough, without inscription of any sort. On Mr. Hosie moving to make a little tour of inspection round it the Chinese official on the spot stepped in front of him to prevent his getting to the Tibet side of the three feet of sandstone. There was no hope of establishing an open door there. Mr. Hosie's journey up to that point had been monotonous and the people, he met, uninteresting, though he travelled by the road taken by the Chinese Imperial Residents proceeding to Tibet. They do not seem to tire of the long months they devote to the journey; pilgrims were travelling on it in pious fashion, by successive prostrations measuring the road by stages the length of their own bodies and thus prolonging the pilgrimage for years, at the end hoping to look on the face of the Dalai Lama, strong with the added merit and glory of those painful genuflections. Then there are Imperial couriers to be met on the way dashing along with their messages to Lhassa from Ta-Chien-lu, the nearest telegraph office, 1,300 miles away, doing the distance under twenty days. Still Mr. Hosie found the long way dull. The majority of men he saw in the country were priests, one if not two being taken in Tibet from each family and this subtraction of so many men from family life, leaves woman in an unusual position among Oriental people. She is a very valuable asset, says this traveller, but she does not appear to be carefully treasured up as such, for she has to do much of the work. She milks the cattle in the early morning and again when they return from grazing in the evening. She fetches the household supply of water, and that is no light task, for she must sling the water-butt, when empty, on her strong back, and having filled it in the nearest stream, return with it balanced carefully on her back. This little journey is not made once, but several times in the morning until the supply cask is full. She makes the butter, which is an important article of diet, for in that latitude oil-plants do not grow and the cost of transport makes imported oils or fat too expensive for general use. She prepares the food, weaves the cloth, and does, in fact, everything within doors and is ready to help when required in the out-door farm-work. Whether this life of drudgery is the cause, or it is nature's deliberate dispensation, the Tibetan woman is not attractive nor do her personal decorations aim at any improvement. They wear a forelock—not a fringe—that hangs down to the tip of the nose, the rest of the hair is done into innumerable little plaits hanging down their hard working backs. When married or widowed these plaits are hidden by the headdress. They use butter in place of hair-oil. The method of preparing a meal is simple, as Mr. Hosie discovered when he helped a family with whom he ate to make it ready. Barley is husked, and baked in a flat cooking-pot for a short time, then ground in a hand stone mill. The meal, called tsamba, is collected in a leather bag. A little brick tea is then thrown into a large copper cooking pot, a little cold water is added and when it boils more cold follows. This boils in its turn and then the contents are strained into a small churn, where they meet with some butter and a little salt. These are churned together, and then ladled out through a strainer into wooden cups. Everyone sat on the floor, each with a cup and after sipping a third of the buttered tea, they took a handful of tsamba, kneaded it into dough in the cup with the rest of the tea then ate in lumps without any ado. Any one who liked refilled his cup. The Tibetans eat beef and mutton occasionally and do not object to it raw. They like vegetables raw too, and dearly love green husked barley.

From Ta-Chien-lu to the frontier the country is diversified by mountains, forests valleys and river, but seldom drops below 11,000 feet in height. Grass and wildflowers are to be seen everywhere, but cultivation stops at 13,000 feet. The valleys of an altitude of 11,000 to 13,000 feet yield barley, wheat, oats and small turnips. Grass is the only crop to be seen higher than this. The Tibetan is not a brilliant farmer, he just scratches the earth with his yak-drawn plough and makes no effort to enrich his land with the stores of manure he easily accumulates. The people really prefer a nomadic or at least a tent life, breeding horses and sheep and cattle. Their yaks are about double the size of Highland cattle and not unlike in build. They are mostly black with long, very bushy tails, and black horns with a fine semi-circular curve. They are slow but sure, do the road work of the country and give the milk that provides butter and curds. The rarer dzo, is both strong and patient, admirably adapted for pack-service. Brick tea is the great staud-by of the people, and their chief import. The principal export is musk in pods which undergoes a rough preparation, and not infrequently careful adulteration. There are many tests for discovering if the musk is genuine or false, but it is by no means easy to detect it. There is much gold in the banks of the Li-Chu in the Litang Plain, but the lamas of that monastery are averse to its exploitation. Borax comes from Tibet and fox and lynx-furs. But on the whole there are not many exports from that country or imports into it. The people are very mechanically religious. They engage the priests, of whom there are many in the numerous lamaseries, to perform their religious duties for them, to beat drums, chant the sacred books, and turn the prayer wheels. These must be turned always from right to left and are filled with written or printed prayers, a turn of the wheel being as efficacious as the reciting of a prayer. It would be interesting to know what success the gramophone or phonograph provided with Tibetan records would meet with among these prayerful people. Some houses have as many as twenty prayer wheels let into the walls. Small and very beautiful hand cylinders, made of silver, copper and white metal, are for the well-to-do. It is not easy to acquire one, as they are supposed to be cremated when their owners go through that final ceremony. The people are fairly ingenious in making the wheels go round, sometimes water power drives them, sometimes they are fitted to wind mills and stationed over the chimney-hole where the draft turns them, and merit is the result. The priests are the only people with any education, and that is often limited to ability to read. Few have ever learned to write. There are four ways at least of disposing of Tibetans when they die. They may be buried, cremated, exposed to vultures or thrown in the river. Whether these methods belong to different parts of the county or to different professions or families, or are regulated by financial considerations, we are not told. Mr. Hosie seems to have seen all he could of the land bordering on Tibet during his seven weeks' journey, and no doubt he made many observations of considerable use to the Government.

PERILS OF THE COUNTRY.

IT is extremely satisfactory to note that the total mortality amongst human beings in India reported to have been caused by wild animals in 1904 was only 2,157, a decrease of 492. The greatest decreases were in Madras and the United Provinces where the figures of 1903, namely 438 and 404 respectively, shrank to 237 and 193, while there was another large decrease from 470 to 351 in the Central Provinces. Of the increases elephants account for a rise from 38 to 52 of which 20 occurred in Bengal and 18 in Assam, deaths caused by bears fell from 117 to 162, and "other animals" from 711 to 548 while death from snake-bite rose from 21,827 to 21,880. The loss of life from tigers fell 80 from the 866 of 1903 of which five were in Bombay as compared with 28 in the previous years. In Burma alone was an increase from 53 to 87, recorded. As usual, states the report on the subject issued by Government, the greatest mortality occurred in Bengal. It is stated that in Gaya, where two man-eating tigers were destroyed, the mortality fell from 35 to 7, while in the Santhal Parganas it fell from 21 to nil. The decrease in the United Provinces is attributable to the killing of three man-eating tigers in the Mirzapur district, while of the Central Provinces the greatest number of deaths was 55 reported from the Sambalpur district, the majority being accounted for by these tigers in the Ambabhana jungles which have so far evaded attempts to kill them. Three other tigers accounted for 21 deaths in the Katha district of Burma, but two of the tigers have been killed. Of the fifteen deaths in the Upper Chindwin district a single tiger, which was eventually poisoned accounted for eight. The year's records show a great decline in the deaths caused by wolves. The decrease is the result of the active extermination compaign instituted by Government in recent years, the reward having been raised to Rs. 10. In the Central Provinces the number of deaths from snake-bite, 10,052, represented the high rate of ·13 per thousand, while in the Central Provinces it was as high as ·12 compared with ·06 in Bombay and ·03 in Assam. Although the number of human deaths caused by animals showed a decrease, the number of cattle destroyed rose nearly two thousand to 88,206, while from snake-bite the figures rose from 9,994 to 10,376. Of the former tigers, accounted for 28,093 and leopards for 42,812, the largest increases being in Madras and Bombay. In Bombay it is thought to be due to the recent adoption of the revised definition of cattle and the larger number destroyed by wolves in a particular district. Bengal has the unenviable position of heading the list with 23,506 The number of wild animals destroyed fell from 16,318 to 16,122, tigers being diminished in number throughout the country by 1,335 and leopards by 4,371. The total number of snakes killed was 65,378 against 62,745 in 1903. While everyone must regret the serious loss of life from wild animals the figures should in some way rejoice the heart of the hunter as showing that there is still plenty of big game, not only to be killed, but which needs killing.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

THE following is an account of the Sleeping Sickness, which differs considerably from all previous descriptions of that fatal disease. "L'Energie Francaise" gives it as described by a nun of the Society of Notre Dame d'Afrique, who has during the course of many years' had charge of hundreds of these "sleepers" at Kisoubi, in Uganda. It seems to be well established, writes this sister, that the true transmitter of the disease is a species of the tsetse fly. This fly is only found near water, on lakes, or on rivers. The disease is not contagious, for the negroes of the exterior, coming to the Nyanza and stung by this insect have carried away the germ when returning to their homes. They have then lived with their families, the sickness has developed, and they die amid their people without ever transmitting the illness to others. Moreover, all those attacked have been, at some time or other, on the shore of the lake, the germ remains in them, latent, for several years, sometimes for even five or six years, without declaring itself. No certain remedy has yet been discovered for it. It would be a mistake to believe that the unhappy people, attacked with the Sleeping Sickness suffer little or nothing. At the outset they have great pain all over the body, particularly in the bowels and chest; others complain mostly of their heads. The distinctive symptoms of this illness are swelling of the glands of the neck, a yellow colour, dull eyes and above all a fetid odour. Later grimaces and nervous twitchings are produced; the patients rub their chests, and arms furiously, some scarcely ever sleep and are very disturbed, several become delirious. Nearly all lose their memory, but consciousness, except in case of delirium, is generally preserved up to the last moments. Decomposition of the blood advances with great rapidity; at the end of some months the strongest subjects have become shocking skeletons. Frequently large sores form and the poisoned blood pours from the mouth, nose and eyes. Then commences the long and terrible agony. Some patients remain motionless, their breathing scarcely distinguishable, and yet, if spoken to, they show signs of intelligence; they remain like that for six or seven days, incapable of swallowing the lightest food, even a drop of water. A great number go through a still more terrible agony, their nerves are so over-excited that it is impossible for them to enjoy a moment's repose; they strike their heads on the ground as if they wanted to make a hole in the earth, others climb along the reed-partitions of the hut, and sometimes force head and arms through holes they make in the walls, and it is very difficult to free them again. Another curious symptom and one that has been often proved is a real sweat of blood, which occurs on the last three or four days of the illness. Generally this only appears on the head or the forehead, "but I have seen one," says this nun, "who for three days sweated blood from head to foot; every pore of the skin distilled a red drop." This terrible description is well-calculated to shock. The unfortunate "sleepers" are attacked by a malady, which is a singular contrast to the name it bears, or to the idea formed of it. Learned men have studied it, but their lucubrations have remained so far fruitless, from many points of view, because subjects for observation failed them.

THE Russian Budget provides for extensive railway improvements including doubling the Siberian line.

THE Germans claim that they are ousting the British from trade in the Far East even in places supposed to be British Commercial steongholds.

THE "friendly" Russia Mission to the Dalai Lama under General Kosloff has returned to St. Petersburg from Tibet with statements adverse to the British.

EVERY effort is being made in Japan to increase and develop foreign trade. Greater facilities for communication with the interior are promised by the Government.

THE Government of India has addressed a long letter to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the status of the High Court when the Partition of Bengal takes effect calculated to allay fears expressed in a letter by the Chamber.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Dhola, on Sunday, travelling from east to west and accompanied by considerable rumbling.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 19th August amounted to Rs. 1,528, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 153. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th August were Rs. 1,828, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,400.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 19th August, amounted to Rs. 8,257, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,168. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th August were Rs. 65,656 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 14,186.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 19th August amounted to Rs. 3,149, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 59. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th August were Rs. 97,336 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,888.

THE next quaterly sales of East Indian Indigo in London are fixed to take place on Monday, 9th October. 800 chests have been declared comprising about:—650 Bengal, Oude. etc., 10 Kurpah; 50 Bimlipatam, and 90 Madras.

THE Civil authorities of the Rawalpindi District are busy preparing reports on the condition of local crops for the inspection and information of the Commander-in-Chief who is expected at Rawalpindi by the 1st proximo in connection with the forthcoming manœuvres.

LORD AND LADY CHARLES BERESFORD went on a yachting cruise to the Isles of Greece, and they will put in for a little space both at Athens and Constantinople. They were accompanied on their trip by Mrs. Pearl Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), who has been writing very closely of late and stands in need of a rest.

WHAT it is to be an American! President Roosevelt, it seems, at a recent luncheon on board the Mayflower got over an exceedingly delicate matter of precedence between the Russian and Japanese envoys by bolting to the door of the dining-saloon with a "Come on; for luncheon is served."

THE following is an advertisement from the "Times" of Sept. 14, 1805.:—Want to dine.—A gentleman is desirous of partaking daily of a plain dinner, about two or three o'clock, at a family table in the neighbourhood of Rood Lane. A line addressed to A. X., No. 14 Nicholas Lane, naming reasonable terms, and appointing an interview, will receive attention.

An elderly lady complained to Mr. Plowden at West London Court, the other day, that her husband would not eat anything she cooked, so she wanted a separation, Mr. Powden: What does he complain of—your sauce? Applicant.—We have been married 38 years, and he says I am poisoning him. Oh, give the man a good dinner, something he really likes and it will all come right.

AN illustration of the late Chancellor Tisdall's readiness of repartee, is furnished by a story which some years ago was tickling Dublin. Dr. Tisdall was an assiduous theatre-goer, and one evening after the play ordered some oysters at a restaurant. After sampling one, however, he made a hurried departure. "They are all real natives, sir," explained an apologetic waiter. "The rest may all be natives," gasped the Chancellor "but the first one was a settler!"

SIR F. R. WINGATE, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, experimented on Belhaven Sands, Dunbar, with a new motor-car constructed specially for travelling over the desert sand. The wheels are of an exceptional height, and are entirely enclosed in light metal plates hollowed out to prevent them sinking in the sand. The car draws a neat wagon, which is fitted with search-light apparatus. The experiments were very satisfactory, and Sir Reginald will take the car with him when he returns to Egypt.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 3.

WE complained formerly, or perhaps some of us were thankful (?) for a dull season this Rains. In September, however, we have done our very best to make up for lost time and have scarcely allowed ourselves breathing space between our many and varied social engagements. Fortunately, in spite of the hard work we have had at our pleasures, there has been wonderfully little illness in Poona to cast a gloom, as it has so often done during other seasons, over most of our festivities. The first great social event of this month was without doubt the Ball given by the members of the Indian Civil Service on the 4th of September at the Gymkhana Club. This is always quite one of the best and smartest balls of the season. What time, trouble and money can do, is done by the ever hospitable members to make their entertainment a success, and the popularity of the Ball is shown by the numbers of people from every part of India who flock to it each year. Perhaps to be strictly just, the decorations of the ball-room were not so good and certainly nothing like as elaborate as usual, this year. Rather a scanty array of bamboos, green creepers and pink flowers adorned the walls and balconies of the ball-room, giving a pretty but by no means a transforming effect to the fine, but somewhat bare and barn-like room, so well-known to all the dancing community of Poona! The chief attention seemed to have been directed to the stage which was turned into a pretty and comfortable drawing-room with a mysterious rosy-pink grotto of cloudy draperies for a back-ground. Electric lamps, rosy-shaded, shed a most becoming light on the dancers in the room below, and their sparkling dresses and gay uniforms showed to great advantage against the white walls of the great room with its feathery green decorations. The badminton shed, transformed veritably, made a remarkably fine supper-room. The whole scheme of colour here was white and yellow. The tables were quite beautifully decorated with white and yellow cosmos, small sunflowers, and trails of white antigonum, and the marquee overhead was in broad white and yellow stripes. The supper itself was voted quite one of the best ever given in Poona and satisfied the palate of even the most critical of gourmets. The supper-room was well filled during the greater part of the second half of the evening, but in spite of this, dancing went on vigorously until between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning!—Sir Roger de Coverley was danced with all the zest and merriment in the world at about the witching hour of three, by guests and hosts who all alike looked as fresh and smiling as though they had only just opened the ball. Somewhat old-fashioned, but still very good dance-music, was played throughout the evening by the popular and inexhaustible Hyderabad Contingent Band. H. E. the Governor graced the Ball with his presence and evidently greatly gratified the givers of the Ball by dancing not a little, and remaining until a late hour on the scene of the festivities. I must not omit to describe the ladies' dresses, which were some of them really beautiful and bore the stamp of "England" plainly marked! Scarlet seemed to be a popular colour (in more senses than one!) among the ladies. Mrs. Shepherd's and Mrs. Mitchell's scarlet chiffon and tulle dresses being the most remarkable of the creations in that brilliant shade. Bright tints indeed seem to be the vogue; Mrs. Russell in a wonderful velvet and chiffon gown of several shades of brown and orange, Mrs. Sladen in pink, Mrs. Moore in pink and silver, and Miss Fulton in light green, looked well. Mrs. Wodehouse looked charming in pale grey taffetas; Miss Muir Mackenzie in a white and silver dress trimmed with white heather, Lady Violet Crawley in white satin and tulle, and Mrs. Bonus in a flowered silken gown trimmed with broad ruchings of cherry coloured taffetas.

On Tuesday, the 5th September all those who were festively inclined and who also had any strength left in them after their exertions of the night before, gathered together once more at Government House at a very pleasant garden-party given by His Excellency the Governor. Seldom have the Ganesh Khind gardens looked more beautiful, and the delicious sights and scents which greeted one on all sides from every bush and plant which seemed to be in all its fullest glory of flowers for the occasion, reminded one of the lovely old fashioned gardens in which we all take so much pride and delight in our English homes. Tennis, golf and croquet were provided to amuse the guests who, however, with the exception of two or three, seemed to prefer wandering about the gardens, chatting to their friends, and listening to H. E. the Governor's band which played a very charming selection of music at intervals throughout the afternoon. At the Civil Service Ball rumours had gone abroad that now that the big dances had begun the small Gymkhana subscription dances which take place fortnightly more than half the year round, were to cease. This was owing to the fact that throughout the season the ladies of Poona, whether from a feeling of weariness, "blase blasées" or what, none of us know, have failed as they have never before been known to do in the annals of Poona seasons, to turn up at the erstwhile much enjoyed Cinderella dances. At the last dance in August, indeed, things reached a climax, when only ten ladies appeared and between forty or fifty dancing men, all keen to fill their programmes and all vowing wrath and vengeance as they left the ball room and with disappointed hearts wended their way homewards, or barwards as the case might be, at an early hour of the evening. Some of the more enterprising ladies of Poona heard of this and determined that the next Cinderella-dance should not be a failure, thereby ensuring that others of the usual small subscription-dances should continue to follow in its train as of yore. On Wednesday night, the 6th, accordingly, behold the verandah and hall filled with ladies each more charming than the last and each willing, nay eager to have her programme filled.

But where oh! where were the men? A few of the keenest dancers and perhaps also of the more forgiving of the sterner sex were there, and great and, I must add, somewhat unexpected was the competition for their smiles and favours on this memorable evening. For there was no doubt about it, the tables were turned, and the men, most of them sitting comfortably at their club, only laughed and said "serve them right," when they heard from an amazed messenger that there were more ladies than men at the dance and that the fair ones were sighing for absent partners! In spite of this however, the little dance was a cheery one and went off well, and those heroes who were present and had had the courage and perseverance to brave the chances of everchanging Fortune, were certainly rewarded to the full. Mr. Logan, I.C.S. gave a large dinner party of over thirty people at the Gymkhana before the dance, which was much enjoyed by all those who were present.

There have been so many Race-meetings this month that it has really been quite difficult to keep count of them all, and even the most enthusiastic of racing-people seem to have grown a little tired of the amusement, or should we say the "business," which takes up so much time and thought and is usually so unprofitable in the end—often two and three days' racing every week of this month. Surely even the keenest spirit must weary of the sport.

Cricket too has taken up much time and attention, more, however, of the players than of their friends, whose interest and enthusiasm for the noble game does not seem to have reached a very high pitch. Of the much talked of Presidency Cricket-match we hardly like to speak.—The humiliating and irritating recollection that, had there been more "trouble" taken to get together a really good team for our—the British—side, we might have had a better chance of making something of a game against our Parsee opponents, causes us to be filled with nothing but a desire to bury the whole affair in oblivion, and to trust that in the future if we have not got better cricketers to represent us, the match may be dropped as impossible between unequal opponents in the game. On the 11th of September another large dinner and cheery little dance was given at Magdala House, by General and Mrs. Wodehouse. This was as much enjoyed as ever by their guests and it was with great regret that they learnt that their kind and popular host and hostess leave Poona early in October.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ENGLAND AND TIBET.

THE DALAI LAMA'S AIMS.

REPORT OF A RUSSIAN MISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The Russian General Kosloff with a Staff Officer has returned to St, Petersburg from Tibet.

He visited Urga and saw the Dalai Lama, whose one aim, General Kosloff says, is to secure the independence of Tibet and remove the English influence.

MEETING OF CHAMBERS AT TOKIO.

The Development of Foreign Trade.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

At the meeting of the associated Chambers of Commerce at Tokio, the Minister of Commerce intimated that the Government was preparing to improve the internal communications and that the introduction of foreign capital will be facilitated. The Vice-Minister of Finance urged the merchants to do their utmost in the development of foreign trade.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Is a Rapprochement Possible ?

LONDON. OCT. 3.

The "Times" discussing the possibilities of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement says that the difficulties are numerous and considerable, but it has long been the desire of English statesmen and people to see them removed. Honesty of purpose, goodwill and readiness to give and take exist on our side and strong growing symptoms that also exist in Russia.

BARON KOMURA'S RETURN.

Baron Komura and Mr. Satow have sailed from Vancouver in the Empress of India.

The Baron is accompanied by Diara, nurse, but is much better.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

Doubling the Siberian Line.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The draft of the Russian Budget for 1906, provides for extensive railway construction especially the development of Northern Russia and the direct line from St. Petersburg to Omsk.

It is understood also that it has been decided to b egin doubling the Siberian line.

IMPORTANT CONGRESS IN PARIS.

The Case of Tuberculosis.

President Loubet, to-day, opened in Paris the most important Congress of tuberculosis experts ever held. There are sixty-seven foreign delegations, comprising three thousand doctors and scientists.

The Congress sits for a week, in four sections.

GERMAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

"Cutting out the British."

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

A glowing account of German trade development in the Far East, has been published at Berlin. It emphasizes the successful competition of German with British shipp ing and declares the Germans are ousting the British even in Hongkong and Singapore and the Yangtse Valley.

Shengkungpao, the Chinese representative in the Germano-Chinese commercial treaty negotiations, has arrived at Berlin and the negotiations begin to-morrow.

THE SUEZ CANAL BLOCK.

Mails Sent on by Tug.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Ther e are nearly thirty ships at Suez now. The mails are being sent to Port Said by a tug boat.

RIOTS BETWEEN CZECHS AND GERMANS.

Two Hundred Injured.

Riots have taken place at Brunn betwen Germans and Czechs in which two hundred were injured.

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS' STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 3.

As a result of the enquiry by Mr. Cogswell Director of Government Printing, ten men were dismissed yesterday, from the Government of India Press, in consequence of which another strike is expected.

AMONG the new cars of 1906, will be one rejoicing in the title of the "Legalimit," which Messrs. C. S. Bolls and Co. are introducing. This is described as a car of an entirely novel design, embodying a number of distinguishing features. In particular it is designed to maintain a constant speed of twenty miles an hour everywhere—up-hill, down-hill, and on the level—without changing gear; and to run with an entire absence of noise, vibration, or the possibility of smoke from over-lubrication. That ardent automobilist Sir Alfred Harmsworth has, it is stated, already ordered one.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT ON THE STATUS OF THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Letters addressed by the Government of India to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and to the Calcutta Trades Association are published upon the subject of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court in connection with the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Government of India point out that it would be impossible to give any guarantee that would, in any way, bind their successors, and the letter to the Bengal Chamber concludes as follows:—"While thus emphasising the constitutional aspects of the question, the Government of India see no objection to placing on record the opinions which they entertain regarding the subject discussed in your letter. It appears to them that should the time arrive at which it will be necessary to determine whether a separate tribunal should be created for the service of Eastern Bengal and Assam, one of the chief factors to be taken into consideration will be the wishes of the people of that Province. It would seem to be in the highest degree improbable that the organised public opinion of an advanced community closely linked by social ties and commercial relations with Calcutta and the rest of Bengal would be satisfied with an appellate tribunal of lower status than a Chartered High Court. In support of their claims to be placed under a court of superior standing the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam would even now be entitled to point to the facts that the new Province compares not unfavourably, in respect of area and population with other Provinces, where High Courts have already been established, that its population is exceptionally prosperous and shows a marked tendency to increase that its litigation furnishes nearly one-half of the business that comes before the Calcutta High Court, and tends constantly to grow in volume and importance, and finally that it is the site of important industries called into existence and maintained by European capital and enterprise.

These arguments will manifestly have gained in force when in the course of time, the commercial resources and maritime advantages of Eastern Bengal have been still further developed.

In the opinion of the Government of India, their effect will be to render it most unlikely that, in the event of the existing judicial machinery being found inadequate for the service of the two Provinces and of public opinion then demanding the establishment of a Chartered High Court, any tribunal occupying a position of less authority and influence would either be proposed by the Government of India or sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Although, therefore, as has already been stated it would be highly improper for the present Government to give any pledge on behalf of their successors in office, they see no objection to assuring the Chamber that so far as can now be foreseen the considerations mentioned above cannot fail to carry great weight with the Government on whom will devolve the settlement of the questions discussed in your letter.

They trust that this expression of opinion may not be without effect in relieving the apprehensions to which you have referred.

BABUS OBJECT TO HONESTY.

TWO EUROPEANS ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 3.

On Saturday evening, two European assistants of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Captain Symmers, Superintendent of the Transport Department, and Tringham, attendance keeper of the same department, were assaulted by Babus, because two months ago the Babu attendance keeper was dismissed and Tringham engaged in his place, and the latter kept a stricter hand over late comers. The matter has been reported to the police by the firm who are offering a substantial reward for the offenders to be brought to justice.

RAIN PROSPECTS IN RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The prospects of rain in famine-threatened portions of Rajputana are growing less. The Bay monsoon does not now extend beyond Bengal and clear skies are reported from most Stations throughout Upper India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

Lieut. Lewin, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on appointment to unattached list for Indian Army, is posted to the Western Command.

Lieut. Worgan, Army Service Corps, is posted to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Brigadier-General Woon, Indian Army, has been promoted to Major-General.

Major Geoghegan, 74th Punjabis, is appointed Attache at Army Head-quarters.

Captain Abbey, Indian Army, is confirmed as an Assistant Commissioner in Burma.

THF RANGOON ABDUCTION CASE.

BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 2.

Maung-e-Maung surrounded on Saturday last. An application on his behalf and another accused to be admitted to bail was then made before Mr. Western, the Magistrate, but was refused. The two accused then applied through their advocate to Mr. Justice Fox, by whom the application was also rejected. Thursday has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

A SURLY Scot, being much run down, consulted an English doctor as to a remedy. After a careful diagnosis the doctor prescribed "no read meat, no whisky, and only one pipe a day." With a surly from the Scot clapped on his bonnet. "Wait a bit," says the doctor, "you've forgotten something." "And fat micht that be?" "My fee." "My fee." "Fee! Fat for?" "My advice." "A'll no be for takin' yer domned advice," said the disappointed Scot, as with a dour look, he strode out of the room, leaving the doctor to meditate on the principle of payment by results.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

A GERMAN EXPERT VIEW.

LONDON, September 16th.—Colonel Gaedke, a German military expert, who acted as correspondent for the "Berlin Tageblat" during the Russo-Japanese war, has contributed an article to that journal on the possibility of the invasion of India.

The article is of a reassuring character so far as Britain is concerned. Basing his calculations upon the extent of Afghan resistance, Colonel Gaedke estimates that 650,000 men would be required to cross the frontier and begin the invasion with any prospect of success.

Hence he considers that the daring project of the late General Skobeloff and his successors is utterly chimerical.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN EX. M.P.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO MURDER.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

London, September 16th.—The hearing of the charge against Hugh Watt, formerly Liberal Member for the Camlachie division of Glasgow, of having attempted to induce Herbert Marshall to kill his (Watt's) divorced wife, continues at the Bow-street police station.

Yesterday, the Treasury called a newsvendor named Warley, who testified that in 1902, Watt incited him to murder his divorced wife and Sir Reginald Beauchamp, the latter of whom had obtained a div orce in the previous year owing to his wife's adultery with Watt.

Warley stated that he pretended to be trying to carry out Watt's instructions, and received from him sums of money totalling £50.

The accused was again remanded.

GERMANY'S LITTLE WAR.

A WIDESPREAD REVOLT.

London, September 16th.—The entire southern region of German East Africa is in revolt. The Wangoni tribe alone numbers 3,600 fighting men.

RITUAL COMMISSION.

REPORT EXPECTED SHORTLY.

FINDINGS FORECASTED.

London, September 16th.—The Ritual Commission, which was appointed by the Government last year, to receive evidence in regard to ceremonial excesses and defects in the Church of England, is expected to present its report shortly.

According to forecasts which are being made, the report will recommend an increase in the number of bishops having extended powers.

SHANGHAI BOYCOTT AT AN END.

AMERICAN GOODS SOLD IN OPEN MARKET.

The special correspondent of "The Eastern Daily Mail" telegraphs on Sept. 18 from Shanghai that the Shanghai Chinese boycott in American goods has at length come to an end. Yesterday no less than 40,000 cases of kerosine oil were sold in the open market by the Standard Oil Company.

Much satisfaction is being expressed by the Shanghai merchants at the termination of the boycott which has greatly retarded business relations in the North of China.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, OCT. 1.

IT is very hot this side during the day, the temperature being 104° at Dhola and 101° at Jetalsar, while the nights after midnight are cold. This state of things indicates that further rain is unlikely. However people here still cling to the hope that there will be rain in plentiful showers during the Dewali festivals.

Dead rats are being found all round in Bhownagar, "Sherdi Pith Dahia" and A Ward-Wadwa being the worst spots.

A notorious burglar and murderer, named Siddi, who was long wanted by the Agency police, has been arrested. The man last year had committed thefts from goods trains having jumped over them while in motion. He is a sharp runner having covered 5 miles in 22 minutes the other day.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, SEPT. 29.

THE weather has been clear for the last ten days and there is no indication of more rain though people are expecting local showers. It is rather hot and sultry during the middle of the day. H. H. the Heir apparent Dulipsingji Saheb returned from Ajmere. Mayo College yesterday, accompanied by his Guardian Mr. Bakhtavarsinjee and the Private Tutor. The Mayo College is closed for fifteen days for the Dassera vacation.

The Banavara Kumar Saheb also went to his capital this morning. Fortunately upto now we have been free from plague. Last year this time the pest was raging. It is feared that perhaps in the cold weather it will give some trouble. Sickness in the town is gradually decreasing.

VOICES OF MEMORY.

A whisper in the breeze,
Love's message to the flow'rs;
Soft murmur in the trees,
Heralding sunset hours.

One throb of memory
Starting a slumbering pain;
Life's living agony
Of what comes not again.

A voice from far away;
A hand-touch from the past;
The echo of a day,
Too beautified to last.

Dear cord, unbroken yet
Tho' death has pass'd between:
The heart cannot forget
What was, and is, unseen,

The sun has set to-night;
To-morrow it will rise
In glories just as bright
As ever fill'd the skies.

My sun shall rise no more;
Chang'd, yet unchang'd I seem,
As by this tideless shore
I dream and live a dream.

Bound to the past, yet free,
Love's ecstacy has fled;
Yet none can take from me
The voices of my dead.

MECO.

A WIFE.

Thou art my peace:
The quiet 'mid the storms of destiny.
Thou art the source,
I draw my strength from thy deep sympathy.

More than world-fame
Or wealth is boundless love and constancy.
Ah! would that I
Might be what thou hast prov'd thyself to be.

I call thee friend;
No other name in all eternity
Shall sound so sweet,
Because in time I was content with thee.

MECO.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presided at a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday, and the other members present were the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. J. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, secretary.

NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

The meeting considered a report of the Improvement Trust's Committee regarding three small streets scheme to the north of the island. In connection with this scheme, the Chairman said he was of opinion that it was not desirable to attempt the proposed improvement for the present. The Board, agreeing with this view, resolved to adopt the report.

DISPENSARY PLOT ON THE HORNBY ROAD.

The Board considered Mr. P. Jehangir's application for the building lease of the dispensary plot at Bori Bunder near the Salvation Army Quarters. It was resolved to accept the application.

APPROACHES TO A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The meeting considered the report of the Improvement Trust's Committee about Streets scheme in connection with the approaches to the proposed railway bridge at the west end of Scheme No. 3. It was resolved that the Board were of opinion that, for the purpose of increasing the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic, it was expedient that a Street scheme as indicated in the plan submitted by the Engineer, should be made to afford access from Queen's Road to the eastern approach of the proposed overbridge in connection with the Board's Scheme of No. 3; that the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 12,15,742, were approved, and that the necessary notification should be issued in terms of the Act.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

SPORT AT BHUSAVAL.

AT the invitation of the Busaval Railway Institute Gymkhana, the G. I. P Railway Stores Cricket Club very sportingly took up a team to Bhusaval and played them there on Saturday the 30th September at Cricket and hockey, winning by 15 runs in the former and by 1 goal in the latter, the home team having scored 1 goal. The scoring during the day was:—

CRICKET.

G.I.P.R. Stores Cricket Club ..... 167 runs
Bhusaval R. I. Gymkhana ..... 152 runs

HOCKEY.

G.I.P.R. Stores Cricket Club..... 2 goals
Bhusaval R. I. Gymkhana..... 1 goal

The chief features in the visitors' cricket were the excellent batting of Messrs Hogan and W. King, the former having compiled 43 and the latter 30 runs by faultless cricket. The others who scored double figures were Messrs Pulwanker (27) C. Malone (22), and O. Murray (15) and the bowlers were Messrs Pulwanker and Hogan who respectively captured 5 wickets for 25 and 3 wickets for 53 runs.

For the home team Mr. Burrell knocked together a very serviceable 49, and the others who ran into double figures were Messrs Pitt (16), Sharp (15) Rogers (12) and A.N. Other (11). Mr. Rogers bowled remarkably well, having taken 7 wickets for 51 runs.

The fielding of the Stores C. Club was not of the usual highforder they display in Bombay, while that of the Bhusaval Gymkhana was very loose.

The hockey match was naturally a rather tame affair, as the greater portion of both teams had played cricket during the day. On the whole, however, it was a very pleasant day for both teams. The Railway Volunteer Band was in attendance in the afternoon and got very effectively through a programme in which "Hiawatha", "the Brooklyn cake walk" and a selection from "The Earl and the girl" figured.

The sport and amusement of the day terminated in a very pleasant free and easy dance.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the present Monsoon Season, Aggregates, which were fired for on the Ghat Cooper Range between the 22nd June and the 27th September.

The Gold Medal this Season falls to Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry. Vols, with 674 points, winning from Sergt. Major R W Chapman of the same corps on the tie, Sergt-Major Bhapman taking the Silver Medal and Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Bronze Medal with 664 points.

The "Webb" Challenge Cup and the "Lund and Blockley" Challenge Cup go to Sergt-Major Chapman and the "English" Challenge Cup to Corporal A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols:—

AGGREGATE 200 & 300 YARDS

	Score	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	175	10a
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	175	10
Cr Sergt-Instr in Mky J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	169	8
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols.....	168b	
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	168	5
Corp A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols.....	162	5
Cr Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols.....	161	5

a Silver Medal with gold centre
b Forfeits under rule 5

AGGREGATE 500 & 600 YARDS.

	Score	Prize Rs.
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Mky J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	174	10a
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	174	10
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	174b	
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols.....	166	8
Corp A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	163	5
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols.....	162	
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	157	5
Vol W C Hoare, G I P Ry Vols	132	5

a Silver Medal with gold centre.
b Forfeits under rule 5.

AGGREGATE 700 & 800 YARDS,

	Score	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	181	10a
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	179	10
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Mky J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.....	173b	
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols.....	168	8
Corp, A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	167	
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols.....	161	5
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	159	5

a Silver Medal with gold centre
b Forfeits under rule 5

AGGREGATE 900 & 1,000 YARDS

	Score	Prize Rs.
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	158	10
Corp A. G Powell, G I P Ry Vols.....	156	10
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols.....	150	8
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Mky J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	149b	
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	149	
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	144	
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	133	

a Silver Medal with gold centre
b Forfeits under rule 5

GRAND AGGREGATE

Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols, 674 Points Bo Rifle Club Gold Medal

Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols, 674 Points Bo Rifle Club Silver Medal

Cr-Sergt Instr in Mky J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles 664 Points Bo Rifle Club Bronze Medal

Aggregate prizes presented by Major T M English, V D, Bo Vol Rifles

200 & 300 YARDS

Vol W C Hoare, G I P Ry Vols, 147 Points Rs 5, and miniature Silver Medal

500 & 600 YARDS

Vol B Samuel, G I P Ry Vols, 148 Points Rs 5, and miniature Silver Medal

700 & 800 YARDS

Vol R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols, 155 Points Rs 5, and miniature Silver Medal

900 & 1,000 YARDS

Vol R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols, 84 Points Rs.5, and miniature Silver Medal

"WEBB" CHALLENGE CUP—200, 500 & 600 YARDS
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols, 89 Points
Cup and Bombay Rifle Club, Silver Medal

"LUND & BLOCKLEY" CHALLENGE CUP—
300, 700 & 800 YARDS
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols, 87 Points
Cup and Bombay Rifle Club, Silver Medal

"ENGLISH" CHALLENGE CUP—900 & 1,000 YARDS
Corporal A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols, 53 Points
Cup and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal

SPOON WINNERS

	Spoons
Sergt-Major R W Chapman.....	8
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing.....	5
Corporal A G Powell	5
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite.....	5
Cr-Sergt W Fry.....	4
Lce-Corpl F E Otto	3
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott	2
Vol W C Hoare.....	1
Vol R Samuel.....	1

MILL LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay appears to be specially endowed with supreme ideas of tenderness and mercy for the poor; houses for the poor, low rents for the poor, enjoyment for the poor, sanitation for the poor, low interests for the poor, special legal protection for the poor cultivators, etc., etc. And yet the true causes of poverty are quite studiously avoided to be honestly guaged, looked squarely in the face, and courageously remedied. A scissors and paste sort of paraphernalia are ever ferreted out for getting poverty to be endured, though these paraphernalia create and add fresh elements, as mischievous wheels under wheels, that are deleterious in a variety of ways. If evils are found as created by poverty, the humane and manly remedy ought to consist in removing the causes of poverty. If poor people allow themselves to be oppressed, as is alleged, through the greed of the rich, only because they have not the necessary knowledge or education to enable them to know their true and ultimate interest, the obvious, best, and efficient remedy is to give them one necessary education. In addition to the already many ostentatious tendernesses for the poor a new one has flashed out tenderness and mercy for the poor mill-hands. Their champion Mr. Procter recommends "restrict their hours of labour to 12 hours a day." The official or influential writer on the subject of this tenderness "condemning the inhuman conditions of labour at present prevailing in certain of the Bombay mills," says: "The trouble has really arisen as a result of the introduction of electric light into the mills." This argument is answered clean out by a correspondent that the conditions of both labour and physical stamina are incontrovertibly the same in the mills that are not electrically lit and in those that are. Whilst pronouncing the wholesale condemnation the writer admits that out of the 79 mills working in Bombay only half that number 39 has taken on electric installations, of which only 16 work at an average 14 1-2 hours, 11 at 13 1-2 hours, and 12 at 12 1-2 hours. The general consensus of opinion of all the tender-hearted champions is that the mill-hands should work for 12 hours a day. Now the excess over the 12 hours is only 1 1-2 hours at an average, as could be seen from the figures just quoted above. It is difficult to understand why for this little excess,—and that too, whilst the writer admits that "when they (mill-hands) are in the mills they do not work continuously. Of course, they do not"—there is such a hue and cry raised. It is evident there is something behind the scenes, though Mr. Procter says, "It is not a question of competition with Lancashire or Japan." It is plain enough that the men in these mills that work for 14 1-2 hours a day do not actually work more than 11 hours a day. Those that usually travel by the B. B. Railway line to Bandora from Church Gate will bear me out that scores upon scores of men, women, and children are found taking food shaving loitering about, reclining on the ground chatting in groups, moving about the grounds washing &c., during all parts of the day in the mills' compounds that are within ken of the passengers.

The writer says that he was told by an experienced authority that "the ordinary mill-hand took a holiday on an average once every two years, for periods varying from one month to three." A correspondent says that a holiday is taken of as considerable a length every year generally. If, however, it were once every two years, it is in itself a sufficient answer that whenever there is a necessity for a holiday (and who takes and who gives a holiday without some sort of necessity? the mill-hand does take it and by taking "these occasional rests" he has so far been able to endure the work." It is rather refreshing to see the writer admitting "In the mills working excessive hours, such rests are probably more frequent; and it also seems the general experience that women workers take holidays at shorter intervals." When this is admitted, how can one be allowed to persist in the talk of the mill-hands being ground down,—this talk of their want of "rests"? When an effective answer is made that mill-hands do have their necessary rest, the writer turns round and says, "But these periodical rests do not affect the general contention," as if periodical rests were no rests at all. He, therefore means to speak of every-day-rest. It has been shown that during working days mill-hands actually work only about 11 hours in those mills that work 14 1-2 hours; and it has also been shown that they do have their holidays for months at least every two years. Where is the room for any contention on this point of rest? What is the argument? But the writer's contention is further quashed by his own admission that the operative really gets, counting the whole year round, "little more than the seventh day of rest". After working as they do, it must be remembered, they do not forego their tomtom, their singing and their bhajan, at night.

The writer should surely not have touched the ever contentious and ever recurring point of physical deterioration. Nor does he gives his reasons or facts for this statement. This is a point ever talked of everywhere and in all times, and the past physical condition has always been spoken of as the better one than the present. The forefathers of the English and the Hindus were, it is said, physically much better than their sons now-a-days; and Mr. Bomanjee Petit's father and grand fathers were stronger and healthier than Mr. Bomanjee himself. But following up, for argument's sake, the writer's strain on this point one may ask what class of existing men in Bombay is healthier than, or as healthy as, its predecessor 50 or 20 years ago? This is, no doubt, a sore of talk year in and year out.

The climate and the poverty of the country, the worry of life, multiplied wants of a city life, ready inducements for drinks and easy accesses to grog shops &c.—are what they are, and must be made the most of as best one may without inviting unnecessary and mischievous interference of outsiders, and without intentionally creating fastidious and harmful ideas in innocent minds. What in the world, I beg to ask, can be had without some sort of self-sacrifice? Ask the superintendents and clerks of the Secretariat and the cry will be heard that their long hours' mental work grind them down every hour of their life. Look at the length of hours the Budget Department men work for months and months, and you will see what mental hard work they do at much sacrifice of body and mind. Look at the hard work and working hours of the post office, and you see sacrifice of health on the part of the employer. The mill-hands can have leave or holiday whenever they like; but that is not the case with these mentally hard-worked men of Government. Such is the lot of natives generally; and let the mill-hands be content with it whilst mill industry is budding. It could only be a pampered or fortunate class of men that can do office work without missing enjoyment and comfort, and without sacrifice of health. Let therefore no cruel hand be allowed to nip the industry in the bud. Without some sort of sacrifice the mill industry will not flourish as well as it ought to. The unfair cess on the manufacture of cotton in our mills surely proves, as it was meant to be, a retarding element, and is ever fresh in our mind.

The writer's statement that "the quite exceptional period of prosperity has overtaken the Bombay mill industry within the last few years" requires to be verified, because so far as is generally recognised it is only this year that could be taken as a prosperous year, and that the last year was only fairly good. Can it ever be called justice or prudence to put a permanent restriction upon the working hours of the mill industry, because that industry flourished for a year or two? What the enemies of the industry want is that law should permanently circumscribe its working hours. During the temporary prosperous days the law would be of living and forceful effect. And during the bad days of mill industry necessity will, of course, circumscribe the working hours. The result contemplated is that both during good years and bad the industry must be restricted and must suffer perennially.

It is said that the generality of mill-hands are "in favour of shorter working hours even with small wages." I put this statement to test by simply asking the question. "Then why do they not refuse to work longer hours, and stop work at shorter hours." The answer made at first is "Those that should do so are turned out from employment." I replied "But all being of the same mind and same opinion in favour of shorter hours as it is alleged, all might stop work, and all cannot be turned out. The mill agents would then be obliged to work shorter hours." The mill-hands arguing with me said "but if five men were thus expelled fifteen others would turn up to take their place." If this means anything it means that there are many more to work longer hours than there are for shorter hours. This test disposes of the question of inclination for shorter hours. Nor is it to be forgotten that the mill-hands have so frequently shown a strong hand on various occasions when arrangements disagreeable to them were made. If the matter of longer hours work was disagreeable when was it ever that it was inveighed against and resented by them except now at perhaps the instance and instigation of persons, who began moving in their great mission of mercy and "rousing" them after the bill must have been forged ready for being presented to the Legislative Council? It is admitted that the mill-hands are "intelligent, too, and understand the position thoroughly"; but quite curiously enough they are not intelligent enough, for the special purposes of their merciful champions, only in the matter where the question of their rest and health and earning is concerned. This is too large and too bitter a pill to swallow!

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A New Conservatoire of Music.

FAMOUS BALLET REVIVED.

THE PLAYGOERS CLUB.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

THOUGH art is now studied more scientifically in some ways than at any other period of the world's history, and we have undoubtedly learned much as to the craft of representing things in paint, we at the same time seem to have more difficulty in getting fine colour than many ages which were far less well equipped. The colour of the Italian quattrocentists, of the Japanese colour printers of the eighteeth century, and of the makers of oriental porcelain, is almost uniformly splendid, whereas in civilised Europe for the last three centuries the great colourist has been an isolated being, occurring, perhaps, not more than half a dozen times in a hundred years. There are many men, so called art patrons, who desire to have a label attached to a work they may purchase. Such a man, so the story goes, came once to Albert Moore, the well-known artist, whose work is the subject of an appreciative and beautifully illustrated article in the September "Windsor." Seeing on the easel a picture on which he was at that time engaged, the man agreed to purchase it. When it was finished the patron returned, admired, and approved. It occurred to him, however, to ask the question, to him most important: "What do you call it?" The answer, given with all the artist's cheerful indifference and characteristic abruptness "You may call it what you like!" shocked him with a suggestion of absolute impropriety. He felt all at once that he had been defrauded. Here was a picture, important in scale, beautiful in colour, painted by a man who, he had been told, was a master of artistic craft, and to be paid for with the full contents of a well-lined purse; and yet the painter did not know what it was all about. It was inconceivable, and must necessarily imply something wrong! Then and there he wished to repudiate the bargain. To buy a picture without a name was a thing he had never done before; and he felt that he was not getting anything like his money's worth. It was only by strategy on the part of the artist that his scruples were at last quieted, and that he could be induced —still exercised in his mind—to depart with the canvas. And doubtless ever after he (the purchaser) felt towards that picture much as he would have towards some human waif about whose origin there were doubts, and whose pedigree was incomplete—despising it as a nameless thing brought into existence under rather discreditable circumstances.

It is an interesting fact to learn that Professor Michael Hambourg has now instituted a Conservatoire of Music, of which, of course, he will be the chief guide and director. His credentials, however are quite of the highest. Paderewski, Leschetisky, and Yeaye, in companionship with Professor Hambourg's son, Mark Hambourg, are the patrons and the examiners of this newly-found Conservatoire. Professor Michael Hambourg is among those modern Russian musicians who, whether it be in the art of interpretation or in the art of composition are convinced that the West needs some sort of refreshment from the East, and that in the long run the humdrum feeling which has so long persisted in England will be superseded by a new feeling, and also by a method which shall teach and also instruct those who are in (Ibsen's phrase) knocking at the door. Meanwhile, Mr. Mark Hambourg, who has been touring in South Africa has experienced the joys of the really successful expedition. One may judge of success by the receipts, and it appears, for information which has reached us, that something only a little less than two thousand pounds has been given by the public as clear profit to the first five recitals of Mr. Mark Hambourg.

In the present development of the drama—the question of incidental music is a matter to be very carefully considered, and therefore to be commented upon. Two dramas have been produced within the last two days which have to some extent depended upon the emotion founded upon the periods during which certain melodies have been popular. In Mr. Tree's production, as we have said before, this particular detail has been carried out with singular perfection. That is to say, the despised songs of a somewhat older period have been revived in order to show that the particular period during which they were written was exactly expressive of its music. We pride ourselves nowadays, in days since Wagner taught us a deeper orchestral lesson than was ever realised in a former time, upon the fineness of the setting of our music and upon the extension of the number of our instruments in the theatre orchestra. What, however, does it avail? The great composers leave behind them for minor composers a sort of reminiscence of their work, which is quite rightly, but very quickly, picked up by the tenth-rate musician, who at once popularises the style which he has adopted. We are fortunate, however, in remembering that Mr. Schmid, who is the conductor of the band at His Majesty's Theatre, has chosen to reproduce for us very artistically the music which pleased that very fine generation which produced Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, and other geniuses of the class which it seems to us at the present moment this country does not possess. That is neither here nor there, but, quite apart from the interest which literary artists took in high-class music, it is certain that they loved the tune of their time.

A very suggestive paper has recently been written on the subject of Operative Biography. Without referring to more than the title of this paper, one may be permitted to express a personal view upon this particular subject. Gluck in his time was most desirous of restoring the Greek ideal unfortunately, that ideal was so unknown to the Parisian world of his period that his intention fell, in point of fact, far short of his artistic accomplishment. The beautiful melodies which he composed in connection, for example, with the legends of Orfeo and Alceste were by no means suggestive of his period, but were rather the forecast of what might be when modern art should be united to ancient art. It was just upon this ground that the enmity of Gluck came face to face with the art of Mozart. After all, who was right? Gluck wrote with a very solemn intention to bring his musical art upn the level of classical feeling; Mozart on the other hand, desired always to man of his time, even though his works might at the moment seem not destined for immortality. The two composers now meet, as it seems to us, on even terms, by the suggestion raised by a capital article written by Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards. Mozart and Gluck now meet in the strange peace of immortality; posterity allows them the full honours of that art in which at one time they were natural opponents.

FOR the past eight weeks, the famous Excelsior ballet, which was originally produced at the Scala Theatre in Milan in 1881, and was presented at Her Majesty's Theatre two years later, with Kate Vaughan as the principal English dancer, has been in rehearsal at the Lyceum. Everything now is shaping well for the production next Monday, and double companies have been arranged in order that as many matinees may be given as its popularity may require. Signor Galenzi, under whose direction the ballet is being produced in England, recently stated that when King Edward paid his visit to Italy he went to Naples to see the ballet, and my opinion is he added that his Majesty will come to see it in London. There have been many improvements made in the ballet recently, not the least notable being a brilliant peace tableau. The author of the ballet, Signor Manzotti, by the way, seems to have anticipated the Entente Cordiale by nearly a quarter of a century, for the mingling of the National Anthem and the Marseillaise was a musical feature of the original production. Many of the best dancers both in London and on the Continent have been engaged for the production, with Maria Bordin, of the Scala Theatre, Milan, as the principal star dancer. De Vincenti, who has already made a reputation in London has also been engaged.

A novel feature will be found in a group of sixteen male dancers all from Italy. For a new tableau the Palace of Inventions invented by Signor Galenzi and arranged by the ballet Master, signor Perfetti, the conductor of the ballet, Signor Nini Belucci, a pupil of Mascagni has composed appropriaate music. Altogether with new scenery, new dresses, and new properties.' Excelsior, showing the progress of science and civilisation bids fair to be not only an interesting but also a brilliant revival.

Playwriting appears to be becoming a fashionable relaxation in our political families. Can we be within measureable distance of a time when no English exercise-book will be complete without conversation of this sort: "Have you seen the tragedy by the wife of the Postmaster-General?" "No, but I have seen the comedy by the son of the late First Lord of the Admiralty." We have had the "Gordian Knot" of Mr. Claude Lowther, and "Warp and Woof" by Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. It is only fair that the Opposition should have a turn and now, at Terry's, Miss Fanny Brough has produced a play by Mr. Robert Vernon Harcourt. "An Angel Unawares" was originally produced at Bournemouth a few months since, when it was well spoken of by the local press. But the constitution of the play is better suited to Bournemouth than to London: which demands some robustness, especially when the night air is to be braved. The story of the play is rather simple, or would be were the play written with greater decision and force. There is Miss Helen Benton, a middle-aged woman, who has long retired from the love-path, a character played with pungent humour by Miss Fanny Brough. There is Viscount Clair, an indolent, pampered, middle-aged peer, who is a mass of self-satisfaction and believes himself the quarry of every eligible girl. Left to themselves, this couple—though firm friends—would never come together. The question is how to bring them together. A means is forthcoming in an artless American girl, Neilie, the angel who rushes in where fools, and older heads—if one may be Irish—would fear to tread. She has met Clair in America and starts on a mission to England, with a view to reforming him by unconventional methods. She insinuates herself into the house he is visiting by accepting the situation of cook, which she obtains, by the bye, on the strength of a highly favourable character penned by herself.

This cook-motive makes the piece shape like farce but it drops out as soon as Helen, who does not relish the idea of Clair being taken in hand by Nellie, bears her off. Helen does not foresee that her prisoner will, by her audacious artlessness, awaken in her those sentiments that have long lain dormant. But so it is, and through Nellie's instrumentality Clair and Helen ultimately come to an understanding. The only other character necessary to the main action is Bruce, an American builder, or engineer. In love with Nellie, he tracks her over to England to save her from the possible consequences of her somewhat mad mission. Nellie, that mission fulfilled, rewards him with her hand. The story is prettier in its conception than effective in its execution, the incidents being rather sparse, the characters not very incisively sketched, and the dialogue, while containing a fair sprinkling of brillant and amusing lines, decidedly diffuse. Of Miss Fanny Brough we have already spoken. Miss Jane Van Buskirk was charming as the not wholly comprehensible Nellie, and Mr. James Carew was interesting and quietly effective as Bruce, This actor has a tremendous amount of a quality the name of which but lately stank in the nostrils—reserved force. Mr. Yorke Stephens could not make much of the rather poor and indefinite character of Clair, Minor parts were well acted by Mr. Charles Maude and Mr. Chris Walker. A rather tame play met with a rather tame reception. The theatre has been re-decorated and is now one of the brightest looking houses in London.

The writing of a history of the Playgoers' Club—which has this year come of age—has for some time been under consideration; and we are now informed that Mr. B. W. Findon, whose Life of Sir Arthur Sullivan was quite a useful piece of work, is engaged upon one. Mr. Findon, we note from the preliminary circular, agrees with those who claim Mr. Carl Hentschel as a co-founder of the club with the late Mr. Heneage Mandell. He says:—He(Mr. Hentschel) and Mandell were employed in the same house of business: they were inseperable companions; it was their practice to go to the theatre together, and ie seems only natural that the two friends should have discussed the prospects of the Playgoers' Club from many points of view prior to that particular moment when a definite scheme was formulated. It was in 1883 that Mandell and Henstchel determined to make a beginning, and the latter suggested it should be called "The First-Nighters" Club. But it was not until March, 1884, that a decisive move was made, and many were the talks at theatre doors that preceded the actual formation of the Club. The first public action was taken by Mandell, who wrote a letter to the Theatre a popular theatrical monthly journal of the day, then being edited by the late Mr. Clement Scot, and it appeared in the March issue of that periodical. In this latter Mr. Mandell advocated the establishment of a club-room for weekly meetings for the discussion of new productions and theatrical matters in general and out of that letter arose the Playgoers' Club. The story of the club, and particularly of the unbounded, enthusiasm of its early days, should be well worth writing—and reading.

TRAFALGAR CELEBRATION.

THE following letter has been received from the Head office of the Navy League of the Bombay Branch and will be considered at a meeting to be held shortly:—The Secretary of the Navy League 13, Victoria Street London, S. W. 25th July 1905 writes as follows:—

I am now in a position to state what, to the best of my belief, will be our programme on the 21st October next and if it is possible and convenient for you to adopt anything approaching to uniformity, it will add, I think to the effect of the celebration throughout the British dominions. The Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square will be decorated from base to summit, and arrangements will also be made for its illumination at night. One fea ture will be the hoisting of three ensigns and the Jack at the four corners of the top immediately below the figure of Nelson.

(a) The accompanying prayer has been composed by the Right Rev. Bishop Welldon and will be recited by him at the base of the Column at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday afternoon. The ensigns will be lowered to half mast.

(b) An accomplished elocutionist will then racite Kipling's "Recessional," copy of which is also enclosed.

(c) We have obtained permission from the Home Secretary, (and this is a most unusual favour) to have in the Square a Band and at the close of the Recessional, the ensigns will be hoisted, and the assembled people will sing "God Save the King."

The entire function will not take longer than 15 minutes and in view of the weather that sometimes is experienced in the la ter part of October, that will probably be long enough. The Agents-General of the various Colonies will be invited to attend this function. Whether the Admiralty will take part, or will assis us by a Guard of Honour of Bluejackets, I do not at present know, we shall try for this however. In the evening there will be a Navy League Dinner at the Earl's Court Exhibition, and this will probably be extended in other ways so as to make it a popular function. I also enclose a copy of an extra verse that has been written for the song "Join the Navy" which may possibly be sung, if music has entered into any portion of your celebration.—Yours, &c.s

W. M. CAIUS CRUTCHLEY.
Secretary.

WHEN the Salvation Army reported to a deserted wife that they had found her husband she retorted, "You're welcome to him; I wish you luck with him, he never brought any to me." There is another that tells of the prejudice that existed against the Army once upon a time even among those whom it sought to help. A notorious drunkard was carried one night to a shelter and put to bed. When she regained consciousness this dialogue took place: Where am I?" At the Salvation Army. Oh, goodness gracious, I must get out of this or I shall lose my reputation

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

THE POONA SEASON.

(Concluded from page 4.

Poona has been full of Bombay people. This was particularly noticeable at the Club Ball, the excellent Ball which is given annually by the members of the Club of Western India, and which was this year a greater success than ever. This was partly due to the weather which was fine and cool and enabled the dancers to enjoy the many comfortable sitting out places provided for them by thoughtful members in the most romantic spots of the delightful Club-gardens.

In spite of a somewhat heavy floor, the ball-room was full of energetic dancers till the small hours of the morning, and all were loud in their praises of the East Lancashires Band, which to the surprise and regret of most of us, has only been engaged this once during the whole season to play at a dance. The supper, as we all know, is a great feature of the Club Ball and this year it was, if possible, an even better one than usual. Much was talked of the "Salmon straight out from home" and other undreamt of delicacies which certainly came up to the most critical of expectations. Altogether the Club Ball was not only a success, but a better Ball than has been given by the Club for many a long year. All thanks are due to Major Morris and to the members for their kind and generous hospitality. This was again vouchsafed to a large number of the well-known members of Poona Society on Saturday, September the 16th at a Luncheon to which all the friends of the Club members, their wives, their daughters, their sisters, cousins and aunts were bidden. This was one of the Race-days and the ladies did honour to their hosts and to the occasion by donning their smartest or at least very nearly their smartest attire. The best of all, as we judged, was yet to be brought before our dazzled eyes some days later, on the all-important Governor's Cup Day! Meanwhile, however, "second best" was by no means to be despised and several of the costumes seen at the Club and at the Races afterwards were as smart and pretty as could be seen anywhere at home. Mrs. Armstrong, always well turned out, wore an unusually pretty and original dress of reseda green taffetas much puffed and rucked and a smart little toque to match. Mrs. Noyes in pale blue with a violet toque, and Mrs. Dyson in pale grey and blue with a turquoise-colour toque also looked well, as did also Miss Exham in a simple but very effective and pretty costume composed of white spotted net trimmed with many rows of pale blue satin Bete-ribbon and crowned by a large hat wreathed with roses and pale blue ribbon; Mrs Salkeld in a pink muslin gown and black picture hat, and round her neck a beautiful chain of opals; Miss Muir Mackenzie in a smart dark blue and white costume and white feather hat and Mrs. KayLees in a pretty stripped flowered muslin. The Club Luncheon, need I say it? was an excellent one? was considered a success by all those who were fortunate enough to be present at it. It might perhaps have been even more enjoyable, conversation at least might have been facilitated had the band been removed to the garden instead of the verandah where it is always stationed on these occasions and, charming though it may be at a little distance, it deafens the hearers whose place happens to be at tables within a yard or two of the music. This is however, a carping criticism and only a suggestion for the furtherance of the enjoyment of an always pleasant and successful social function.

MILL LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Sir, is it not passing strange that within a fortnight since the statement is made—that "it is not part of my intention to criticize the reluctance shown by Government to interfere with the existent evil,"—a ready made draft bill crops up, as if by the magical "open sesame." In the ever easily moulded Legislative Council at Calcutta? This cut and dried plan of interference this unseemly late feeler in the press and these foolish cat-paws made to invite harm to themselves and to the mill industry generally!!!

It might read as rather a strange story that the Bombay mill-hands, of the whole human race, have no instinct of self-preservation, self-love self-interest, and hence they allow themselves to be ground down to death? 'Each is the proper guardian," says mill, "of his own health whether bodily, or mental and spiritual. Mankind are greater gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves, than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest."

It is quite high time the intended legislation should be resisted and mischievous hands should be made to hold off. I warn that a great and lasting mischief is looming in the near future to the Bombay mill industry, and those directly interested ought to recognise at once the greatest necessity for keeping all Governmental intervention out, and keeping the mill industry budding and prospering.—Yours, &c,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

October, 2.

APPOINMENT OF A RECEIVER.

On the original side of the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, on Monday evening, the Hon. Mr. R. Scott, Advocate-General, applied for the appointment of a receiver in the matter of Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell and versus Company against Haji Allimahomed Usman and others, who carried on business in Bombay in the name of Haji Allimahomed Usman, and in Mozambique under the name of Esa Abdul Karim. In support of the application Mr. Scott read affidavits showing the advances of money made by his clients, among other firms for the supply of wool, and the very large remittances made by the defendants from Bombay to their Mozambique firm. In one of the affidavits it was stated that the amount remitted or paid by the defendants on account of the Mozambique firm from 8th November 1904 to 28th September 1905 amounted to Rs. 148,586. The balance of advance received by defendant from the plaintiffs and the Bombay Company, against which no goods were delivered amounted to Rs. 1,00 875, and there were other large sums due by the defendants to the other creditors. His lordship passed an order appointing Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee as receiver, without security, and there was no time to draw up the regular order in the office during the evening, his lordship authorised Mr. Macleod to act upon the Advocate General's endorsement on the brief, the matter being of an urgent nasture,

CRICKET.

GAUD SARASWAT C. C. vs. GIRGAUM C. C.

A match was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday last, and resulted in an easy win for the Saraswats by 132 runs. Scores:—

GIRGAUM C C.

R V Kirtikar, c A V Sakhardande, b Hegde...	12
W R Talpade, c A V Sakhardande, b Hegde...	7
B A Talpade, b D K Telang	2
R M Rao, c Hegde b D K Telang.....	5
Y V Dhurandhar, c Hegde, b D K Telang.....	4
M V Kirtikar, b D K Telang	3
W P Vartak, run out.....	0
N S Nayak, c D K Telang, b Hegde.....	0
G B Kothare, b D K Telang	5
S B Jayakar, b Hegde	0
A S Dharadhar, not out	1
Extras.....	2
Total.....	41

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

Y D Pal, b Vartak	14
D K Telang c and b Kothare	6
A V Sakhardande, run out	1
G B Hegde, c N S Nayak, b Jayakar	36
V S Rangnakar, run out	10
S W Kamat, b Jayaker.....	21
K V Kalkani, st N S Nayak, b Kothare	1
J N Dewoolkar, c Jayaker, b Dharadhar.....	36
M G Kanvinde, not out	26
D V Sakhardande, b Dharadhar	7
B D Pal, b B A Talpade	6
Extras.....	9
Total.....	173

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, alleys pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

If the discovery of new lands prove attractive, the re-discovery of the old possesses scarcely less charm. Sir Henry Seton-Karr is credited with having stumbled, when hunting a lion, across the veritable Garden of Eden. It would be a rather handsome thing to run up the Union Jack in what biblical history teaches us to regard as the birthplace of man. The King possesses a pedigree tracing his descent to the Psalmist; while at Hatfield there is a document showing Queen Elizabeth to be directly descended from Adam. Of course, biblically, speaking we all are, but not every one of us can so clearly trace the family history. More definite, however, seems the locality of Sodom and Gomorrah, which investigators place in Southern Palestine, and find to have been overwhelmed by a convulsion—plus volcanic eruption—such as that which is working havoc in Italy.

The case at Baku and thereabouts would be improved just now if, instead of weak-kneed and corrupt officials, they had a few women among them of the Lady Anne Berkeley stamp. She needed no help of man to put things right when disorder arose in her neighbourhood. It was an inter-family quarrel and one of the other representatives of the house to which she belonged sent rough fellows to break down her houses, slay her deer and fire her farms and ricks. Lady Anne repaired in person to the King's Court and obtained a special commission appointing her one of the commissioners to inquire into and punish the offences committed. Her ladyship carried the whole business through off her own bat as it were. She opened in commission at Gloucesters at on the bench, impanelled a jury, heard the case and a verdict having been returned passed sentence accordingly.

It was thorny ground upon which Rosebery trod at Stornoway, when he rallied the islesmen upon their remoteness from the affairs of the Empire. Remoteness from everyday affairs was for long a treasured characteristic of life not merely in the isles, but the nearer Highlands. Fiercely the old chieftains fought the making of roads. The neglect of the old tracks struck dead the old spirit of feudalism. With the advent of the roads, upon which the feet of strangers pressed, came the knowledge that the chief was not omnipotent, that other men were at least as great as he. The making of the roads turned Scotland from war and raiding and religious controversy to the pursuit of commerce. It was a bitter day for the theologians. Down into the depths of the sea went a certain vessel with £80,000 in goods in her hold, of the which £10.000 represented Glasgow money. "I wish trading people may see," exclaimed a writer of the period "the language of such a providence. I am sure the Lord is remarkably frowning upon our trade, in more respects than one, since it was put in the room of religion, in the late alteration of our constitution."

The announcement that certain classes of affidavits are to be sworn at court in the presence of the presiding magistrates may mean some loss to the solicitors who are commissioners for oaths. Presumably however, we shall not see their worships taking the fees for administering the oath. One judge—Lord Clonnell—used to take the fee, and was happy enough to get a shilling a time. His joy was tempered, nevertheless, by the existence of what were known as Birmingham shillings, which were not legally negotiable for their face value. The ready Irishman got over the difficulty with certainty if not with dignity. This is how the formula would run: You shall true answer make to all questions, which shall be demanded of you touching this affidavit so help you God. Is this a good shilling? Are the contents of this your affidavit true? Is this your name and hand-writing? Here he got his shilling certified upon oath.

Equally notable is the courage which enables a man, as it enabled Mr. Alexander, by starting a hymn, to avert a terrible panic at a meeting. The terrible deathrolls at panics such as this prove how rare is the man who can do the right thing at the right moment. Gladstone used to say that posterity would associate Da Lesseps's name with those of Vasco de Gama and Columbus. The Empress Eugenie would probably enroll that hapless genius among the knights of chivalry. Only his supreme nerve saved her life. Sedan had fallen, and with it empire and government, and a mad, blood-thirsty mob cried for vengeance on the lone, defenceless woman at the Tuileries. The only way of escape was by the labyrinthine corridors leading to the Louvre. But the key was lost. The multitude was raging at the gates, and soon all would be over. De Lesseps threw open the portals of the Palace, and like waters through a canal when the sluice is opened, the mob surged through and into the open space beyond. Meanwhile the key had been found, and the Empress made good her escape by paths into which the pursuers could not follow.

The receipts on account of proceedings under the Companies (Winding-up) Act 1890, during the year ended March 31 last, amounted to £24 808, against £24,591 last year. The expenditure was £20,050, against £27.106. A sum of £138.096 was received last year in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. This shows an increase over the previous year of £3.900. The amount of fees received in cash was £30,554.

According to a return which was issued to-day, 40,339 men enlisted in the Regular Army in 1903, 2040 joining for long service. Of the grant total, 107 died. 1332 deserted, 1577 being discharged for misconduct, and 182 for inefficiency.

A camping party on the Lammermoors have secured four bill adders. These are exceptionally numerous on the Lammermoors this season They were beautifully marked, and varied in colour from yellow and brown to slate and black. They measured from 19 to 25 1-2 inches.

A large passenger motor omnibus plying between Surbiton and Ealing was towing another omnibus, and when crossing Ham Common the petrol supply ran short. While the chauffeu was engaged in replenishing the tank the petrol by some means became ignited become and the vehicle was speedily in flames. It soon a charred mass, and little remained but the iron framework. No passengers were on board at the time.

The gunnery trophy, consisting of a silver replica of King Arthur's Round Table, subscribed for by the ladies of Hampshire for the cruiser Hampshire, has been presented to Captain Sir R. K. Arbuthnot and the officers of the ship. The ceremony was performed by Lady Curzon-Howe, wife of Admiral Curzon-Howe, on board the cruiser, which lies alongside Portsmouth Dockyard. A silver bowl was also presented to the wardroom officers of the Hampshire.

A Swedish company has taken a lease of the old marble quarries of Lona, and the famous white and serpentine marble is to be placed on the market in large quantities. Operations are to begin early in the spring. These quarries were worked several centuries ago, and slabs of precious marble from them adorn many European cathedrals.

ONE BARREL OR NINE.

A POINT of considerable importance to business men was raised in a case heard at Lowestoft County-court. The defendant had ordered by telegraph one barrel of herrings, but when the message was delivered it read "nine," and this number was sent. The defendant refused all but one barrel, and was sued for the other eight The contention of the plaintiffs that for sixpence the defendant had made the Post Office his agent and must accept the consequences was met by the defendant's statement that the Post Office only became an agent to transmit a particular telegram, not one which became altered in the course of transmission Finally judgment was given for the defendant. The Lowestoft firm has, of course no remedy against the Post Office, although if the law were different that Department would often be a little more careful than it is. Everybody knows the very absurd mistakes that continually appear in telegrams—mistakes that can only be the result of carelessness. But for those there is no redress The case may, however, as the solicitor for the plaintiffs remarked make people more chary of receiving orders by telegram.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

GRATEFUL MOTHERS GIVE THANKS

Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes—Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.

SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS

Cured by One Box of Cuticura After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the ——— Hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at ——— for twelve months, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day stopped on the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and before I had used one box of Cuticura they were as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. (signed) Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W."

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HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORREŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES, Insipid and Mellites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, hearthburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nosd, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

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" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
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WRITERS AND READERS.

THE sensation of the week for the literary world has been the disappearance of Professor Simcox who, it is greatly feared, must have met his death by misadventure on the Irish cliffs. A contemporary has rallied the newspapers on the general ignorance displayed of the professor's achievements. The reason is simple. The professor is not in "Who's Who." Let Mr. Black and Miss Mitton see to this. Those of us who are old enough to have read, "The Academy" in its original and most academic days will not have forgotten the impression of his erudition made upon us by his contributions thereto.

Professor Simcox was also a poet, who won a place in Mr. Miles's Pantheon of the Poets of the last century. There it may be learnt that Mr. Simcox was a Londoner, born in 1841, and at the age of twenty-six published a classical drama, "Prometheus Unbound," which was well reviewed by Conington in the "Athenæum." Two years later followed his "Poems and Romances." He wrote a History of Latin Literature," published in 1883, has edited Greek and Latin clasics, and done a considerable amount of general critical work.

An anecdote is told of "Rolf Boldrewood" (who, as most people know, is, in real life, Mr Browne, sometime police magistrate at Melbourne) that once when he questioned a youthful delinquent as to what had started him on a career of crime the lad replied 'Reading Robbery under Arms!" One cannot help suspecting that this smart lad had got wind of the worthy magistrate's authorship, and that "Rolf Boldrewood" need not have suffered any remorse for his imputed responsibility. This, I gather, would certainly be the view of Mr. Thomas Holmes, the missionary of the London police-courts, as the result of his wide experience. In all his experiences, we are told in this month's "Book Monthly," he does not recall a case where crime has resulted from the mere reading by boys of what are known as blood-and-thunder stories. In fact, he thinks such stories better than the snippets which better-educated boys read. The penny dreadful, at least, involves some continuity of thought, some concentration of mind. He has a good word also for the novelettes read by working girls, wherein the chaste and beautiful housemaid triumphs and marries the dashing lord. They are a relief from the girl's surroundings, and the moral is good. So the moralists who inveigh against these as "deleterious literature" may spare their breath.

The writer of the Scottish Notes in the Law Times has called the attention of novelists and dramatists to the wild notions apparently current among them as to what constitutes a valid Scottish marriage. He cites an amazing instance from a recent and popular novel. In Kate of Kate Hall there is a performance in private theatricals of The Taming of the Shrew in Scotland, and the Petruchio points out to his Katharine that as the performance took place in Scotland they are really married. The legal writer reminds these rash romancers that even in Scotland consent is necessary to a valid marriage, observing in impressive technical language that marriage is a consensual contract. The chief happy hunting ground for mistakes of law in fiction has been, as he says, the region of testamentary disposition. Mr. Jerome once thus wittily codified the stage law of wills—that if a man made a will, all his property passed to whoever got possession of the document, and if a man made no will, all the property passed to the nearest villain. This last mischance sometimes occurs off the stage.

The recent eclipse revived in some writers' breasts the old and natural impulse to personify the Sun and Moon; and the "Daily Chronicle" commented on the anomaly whereby in German the Sun becomes feminine and the Moon masculine. In one of his prettiest poems Heine had to avoid this awkwardness of his native tongue by reverting to the Latin names. He begins about die Sonne and der Mond, then breaks off to tell how Luna the goddess and Sol the god once shone in Heaven as united man and wife, but gossiping tongues made mischief, and now they live apart. Towards evening sometimes, the Moon, gathering her children, the stars, about her, tries to win her lord back; but he, implacable, only gets red in the face and plunges down into the ocean away over the horizon.

Why, it is being asked, in consequence of some observations in the "Cornhill Magazine"—why do poets wear long hair? It seems to be regarded as a mystery, yet the mystery is an exceedingly simple one. Poets wear long hair for precisely the same reason that certain young men who are not poets wear their hair short or wear high collars and fancy waistcoats—because it is the fashion. It is the fashion among poets and musicians to wear long hair as much as it is the fashion in the Army, for example, to have it cropped. Perhaps artists have yet fashion rules no less rigidly some of the least artistic and most masculine classes of our fellowmen.

Tuesday, September 12 was the tercentenary of the birthday of Sir William Dugdale, author of the "Monasticon Anglicanum," the Antiquities of Warwickshire," and "The Ancient Use of Bearing Arms," a distinguished forerunner in kinds of literature now deligently pursued. Apropos of centenary celebrations, Dr. Hay Fleming argues that John Knox has been receiving celebration this year on the score of a false date. He gives in this month's "Bookman" his grounds for believing that Knox was born not in 1505 but in 1515.

A "Memoir of Archbishop Temple by Seven Friends," edited, in two volumes, by Archdeacon Sandford is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. Canon J. M. Wilsons deals with the "Earlier years" of the Archbishop; Dr. H. J. Roby with his connection with the Education Office; Mr. F. E. Kitchener with the period of his Headmastership at Rugby; Archdeacon Sandford with "Exeter"; Archdeacon Bevan with "London"; the Bishop of Bristol with "The Primacy"; and Archdeacon Spooner with "Canterbury." The editor writes a supplement to the seven contributions.

The fact that Shakespeare has never figured largely as a character of English fiction must be placed to the credit of English writers. Many must have been tempted, but few have succumbed. When Mr. William Black wrote "Judith Shakespeare" he preferred to deal with the poet's relatives rather than the poet himself. Sir Walter Scott in "Kenilworth," Charles Kingsley in Westward Ho! might have introduced too much of Shakespeare the man, but, being writers of taste, they most artistically declined. Mr. Watts-Dunton has attempted to revive the society of the "Mermaid" in a poem, and that was daring enough, though unobjectionable. Mr. Quiller Couch now gives a sketch of the poet in his habit as he lived, but is too wise to be betrayed into a finished portrait.

The real hero of Shakespeare's Christmas, and other stories, John Shakespeare, father of William who comes up to London from Stratford full of love for the town, and eager to revive old memories of its delights. He laughs uproariously over the humours of Falstaff in the theatre on Bankside, and when the play is over greets the successful author. The father's talk is of poetry, the son's of land; while John quotes Latin and prates of glory William says little but muses on property. It is an amusing contrast. Shakespeare silent to solemnity may be the right Shakespeare. At least nobody can deny the possibility. So far is Mr. Quiller Couch justified. His history however, cannot be called a success. There is more violence than insight and the note of tragedy is not in harmony with the composition.

The other stories contained in the volume are more satisfying but even they do not represent the author at his best. "Ye sexes" give ear? Captain Wyvern's Adventures, Frenchman's Creek and the Man Behind the Curtain come from the West country though with the exception of the first-named they contain little of that humour which Mr. Quiller-Couch has made so delightful in other of his books. Rain o'Dollars and the Lamp and the Guitar have to do with the Peninsular war. Sensation is the predominant feature of the book, and we do not care for Mr. Quiller-Couch's sensation so much as for his portrayal of Cornish character.

"The Cost," by David Graham Phillips is interesting for its life-like men and women, and especially for its sketch of the conditions at an American mixed university. It describes the kind of relations developed between the sexes by their daily association. Such intimacies as these were the matter-of-course at Battle Field. They were usually brief and strenuous. A young man and a young woman would be seen together constantly, would fall in love, would come to know each the other thoroughly. Then, with, the mind and character and looks and moods of each fully revealed to the other they would drift or fly in opposite directions, wholly disillusioned. Occasionally they found that they were really congenial, and either love remained or a cordial friendship sprang up. The modes of thought, inconceivable to Europeans, made catastrophe all but impossible. It is a thoroughly readable novel.

THERE is an article in the "Express" by a native gentleman named Jogindra Nath Bose on what will be expected of the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour. Mr. Bose makes a few suggestions of ways in which the Prince might ingratiate himself more thoroughly with the natives, such as removing his shoes before entering Hindoo temples, varying his menus with Indian dishes, and distributing alms to the beggars who swarm in Indian towns. In taking leave of a city, it is suggested, the Prince should, if possible, make a present to the inhabitants of a water works, a school, or hospital, according to its needs.

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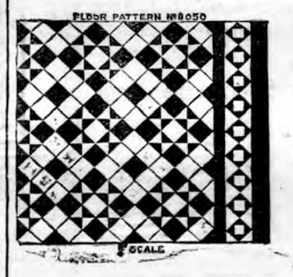

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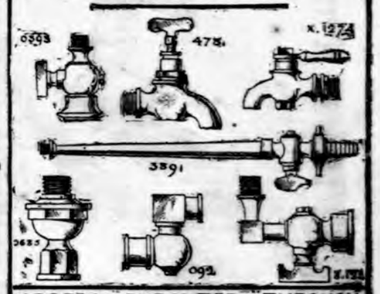

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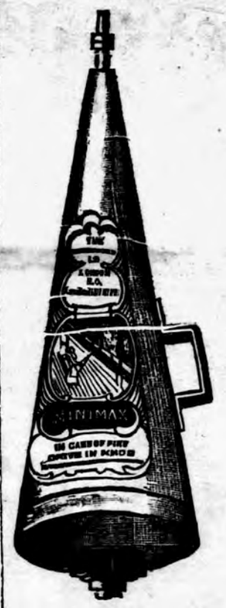

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